Semi-Weekly Standard.

VOL. VI. RALEIGH, N. C., WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856. No. 54.

THE
North-Carolina Standard.

WILLIAM W. HOLDEN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

FRANK. I. WILSON, Associate Editor.

TERMS OF THE WEEKLY—*Two Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
TERMS OF THE SEMI-WEEKLY—*Four Dollars per annum,* invariably in advance.
All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid.

Terms of Advertising in the Standard.

Our regular rates of advertising are as follows:
One square, (14 lines or less) first insertion, - $1 00
Each subsequent insertion, - - - - - - 25
Longer advertisements in proportion.

Contracts will be made with advertisers, *at the above regular rates,* for six or twelve months, and at the close of the contract 33⅓ per cent. will be deducted from the gross amount.

Professional or business Cards, not exceeding five lines, will be inserted in either the Weekly or Semi-Weekly, for $6 for six months, or $10 for twelve months; or in both papers for $10 for six months, or $15 for twelve months.

*** Subscribers and others who may wish to send money to the Editor, can do so at all times, by mail, and at his risk. Receipts for all sums will be promptly transmitted.

GENERAL DIRECTORY.

STATE GOVERNMENT.
THOS. BRAGG, of Northampton, Governor.
William Hill, of Wake, Secretary of State.
D. W. Courts, of Rockingham, Treasurer.
G. W. Brooks, of Person, Comptroller.
Pulaski Cowper, of Hertford, Private Secretary.

LITERARY BOARD.
Gov. Thos. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Alfred Jones, of Wake,
Wm. W. Holden, of Wake,
Matthew Shaw, of Beaufort.

SUPERINTENDENT OF COMMON SCHOOLS.
Calvin H. Wiley, of Guilford,

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT BOARD.
Gov. Bragg, *ex-officio*, Chairman,
Calvin Graves, of Caswell,
N. E. Canady, of Granville.

CITY GOVERNMENT.
Wm. Dallas Haywood, Intendent of Police.
COMMISSIONERS.
Eastern Ward.—Eldridge Smith,
" A. Adams.
Middle Ward.—C. B. Root,
" R. H. Battle,
" G. W. Haywood.
Western Ward.—A. M. Gorman,
" H. D. Turner.
J. J. Christophers, City Clerk,
R. H. Battle, City Treasurer.
City Guard.—James M. Crawley,
" Jackson Overby.
City Constables.—E. E. Harris,
Wm. N. Andrews.
A. Adam, Weighmaster.
E. E. Harris, Clerk of the market.
E. Cantwell, City Attorney.

COURTS.
The *Supreme Court* of North-Carolina is held in this city semi-annually, on the second Monday in June, and the 30th day of December.
Judges.—Hon. Frederick Nash, Chief Justice,
R. M. Pearson, Associate Judge,
W. H. Battle, " "
Edmund B. Freeman, Clerk,
Ham. C. Jones, Reporter,
J. J. Litchford, Sr., Marshall.

The *United States Circuit Court* for the District of North-Carolina is held semi-annually in this city, on the 1st Monday in June and the last Monday in November.
Judges.—Hon. J. M. Wayne, of Georgia,
Hon. Henry Potter, of Fayetteville,
District Attorney, Robert P. Dick,
Clerk, Wm. H. Haywood,
Marshall, Wesley Jones.

The *Superior Court* for this County, is held on the first Monday after the fourth Monday in March and September.
John C. Moore, Clerk.
Jos. B. Bachelor, Attorney General and Solicitor of the fourth Judicial District.
The *Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions* is held on the third Monday in February, May, August and November.
Jeff. Utley, Clerk.
Chairman of the County Court, William Boylan.
County Solicitor, K. P. Marriott.
Sheriff of Wake County, William H. High.
Coroner, Willis Scott.
Register, H. Hudson.

Bank of the State of North-Carolina, incorporated 1830. Charter expires in 1860. Capital $1,500,000, divided into 15,000 shares, of which the Literary Board holds 5,027 and the University 1,000.
Principal Bank at Raleigh.
George W. Mordecai, President,
Charles Dewey, Cashier,
J. H. Bryan, Jr., Teller and Notary Public.
W. E. Anderson, Discount Clerk and Notary Public,
Jordan Womble, Jr., Clerk.
This Bank has branches at Newbern, Tarboro', Fayetteville, Wilmington, Elizabeth City, Charlotte, Milton, Morganton and Windsor.
DIRECTORS.
On the part of the State: D. W. Courts, Public Treasurer, *ex-officio*, L. O'B. Branch and W. R. Poole.
On the part of the Stockholders: Wm. Boylan, Wm. Peace, J. H. Bryan, J. B. G. Roulhac, Alfred Jones and B. F. Moore.
Offering and Renewal day—Tuesday.
Discount day—Wednesday.
Business hours from 10 till 3 o'clock.

Raleigh Branch of the Bank of Cape Fear.
William H. Jones, Cashier,
R. P. Finch, Teller and Notary Public.
DIRECTORS.
Geo. W. Haywood, T. H. Selby, Seth Jones, George Little, Dr. Thos. D. Hogg and C. W. D. Hutchings.
Offering day—Monday.
Discount day—Tuesday.

RAIL ROADS.
Raleigh and Gaston Railroad Company.
R. A. Hamilton, President,
W. W. Vass, Treasurer,
J. M. Pool, Assistant Treasurer,
C. B. Allen, Depot Agent.
Mail Train leaves 10 minutes after 7 A. M., arrives at 6½ P. M.

North-Carolina Railroad Company.
Chas. F. Fisher, President,
C. P. Mendenhall, Treasurer,
J. T. West, Freight and Ticket Agent.
Mail Train arrives at 5 o'clock, A. M., from the East; and departs 10m. after 5 o'clock, A. M.
Mail from the West arrives about the same time.

POST OFFICE.
William White, Sr., Post Master.
Office hours, on week days, from Sun-rise to 9 P. M.

State of parties in the House of Representatives.

The following list of the members of the present House of Representatives, with the political parties into which they are divided, will be found worthy of preservation:

Maine.
1. *John M. Wood, K. N.,* 4. *Samuel P. Benson,*
2. *John J. Perry, K. N.,* 5. *Israel Washburn,*
3. *Ebenezer Knowlton, K. N.,* 6. Thomas J. D. Fuller, D.

New Hampshire.
1. *James Pike, K. N.,* 2. *Mason W. Tappan, K. N.,*
3. *Aaron H. Cragin, K. N.*

Vermont.
1. *James Meacham,* 2. *Justin S. Morrill, K. N.,*
3. *Alvah Sabin.*

Massachusetts.
1. *Robert B. Hall, K. N.,* 6. *Timothy Davis, K. N.,*
2. *James Buffington, K. N.,* 7. *Nathaniel P. Banks, KN.,*
3. *William S. Damrell, K.N.,* 8. *Chauncey L. Knapp, KN.,*
4. *Linus B. Comins, K. N.,* 9. *Alexander De Witt, K.N.,*
5. *Anson Burlingame, K.N.,* 10. *Calvin C. Chaffee, K. N.,*
11. *Mark Trafton, K. N.*

Rhode Island.
1. *Nathaniel B. Durfee, K. N.* 2. *Benj. B. Thurston, K. N.,*

Connecticut.
1. *Ezra Clarke, K. N.,* 3. *Sidney Dean, K. N.,*
2. *John Woodruff, K. N.,* 4. *William W. Welch, K. N.*

New York.
1. William W. Valk, K. N., 17. *Francis E. Spinner,*
2. *J. S. Stranahan, K. N.,* 18. *Thomas R. Horton,*
3. *Guy R. Pelton, K. N.,* 19. *Jonas A. Hughston,*
4. John Kelly, D., 20. *Orasmus B. Matteson, KN*
5. Thos. R. Whitney, K. N., 21. *Henry Bennett, K. N.,*
6. John Wheeler, K. N., 22. *Andrew Z. McCarty, KN.,*
7. *Thomas Childs, K. N.,* 23. *William A. Gilbert,*
8. *Abram Wakeman, K. N.,* 24. *Amos P. Granger,*
9. Bayard Clark, K. N., 25. *Edwin B. Morgan,*
10. *Ambrose S. Murray,* 26. *Andrew Oliver,*
11. *Rufus H. King, K. N.,* 27. *John M. Parker,*
12. *Killian Miller, K. N.,* 28. *William H. Kelsey,*
13. *Russel Sage, K. N.,* 29. *John Williams, D.,*
14. *Samuel Dickson,* 30. *Benjamin Pringle,*
15. *Edward Dodd, K. N.,* 31. *Thomas T. Flagler, K. N.,*
16. *George A. Simmons,* 32. *Solomon G. Haven, K.N.,*
33. *Francis S. Edwards, K. N.*

New Jersey.
Isaiah D. Clawson, K. N., 3. *James Bishop, K. N.,*
George R. Robbins, K. N., 4. George Vail, D.,
5. *Alex. C. M. Pennington, K. N.*

Pennsylvania.
1. Thomas B. Florence, D., 13. Asa Packer, D.,
2. *Job R. Tyson, K. N.,* 14. *Galusha A. Grow, K. N.,*
3. William Millward, K. N., 15. *John J. Pearce, K. N.,*
4. Jacob Broom, K. N., 16. *Lemuel Todd, K. N.,*
5. John Cadwalader, D., 17. *David F. Robison, K. N.,*
6. John Hickman, D., 18. *John R. Edie, K. N.,*
7. *S. C. Bradshaw, K. N.,* 19. *John Covode, K. N.,*
8. J. Glancey Jones, D., 20. *Jonathan Knight, K. N.,*
9. *A. E. Roberts, K. N.,* 21. *David Ritchie, K. N.,*
10. *John C. Kunkel, K. N.,* 22. *S. A. Purviance, K. N.,*
11. *James H. Campbell, K.N.,* 23. *John Allison, K. N.,*
12. Henry M. Fuller, K. N., 24. David Barclay, D.,
25. *John Dick, K. N.*

Delaware.
1. Elisha D. Cullen, K. N.

Maryland.
1. James A. Stewart, D., 4. H. W. Davis, K. N.,
2. J. B. Ricaud, K. N., 5. H. W. Hoffman, K. N.,
3. J. M. Harris, K. N., 6. *T. F. Bowie, D.

Virginia.
1. Thomas H. Bayly, D., 7. William Smith, D.,
2. John S. Millson, D., 8. Chas. J. Faulkner, D.,
3. John S Caskie, D., 9. John Letcher, D.,
4. William O. Goode, D., 10. Zedekiah Kidwell, D.,
5. Thomas S. Bocock, D., 11. John S. Carlile, K. N.,
6. Paulus Powell, D., 12. H. A. Edmundson, D.,
13. Fayette McMullen, D.

North Carolina.
1. Robert T. Paine, K. N., 5. Edwin G. Reade, K. N.,
2. Thomas Ruffin, D., 6. R. C. Puryear, K. N.,
3. Warren Winslow, D., 7. Burton Craige, D.,
4. L. O'B. Branch, D., 8. T. L. Clingman, D.

South Carolina.
1. John McQueen, D., 4. Preston S. Brooks, D.,
2. William Aiken, D., 5. James L. Orr, D.,
3. Lawrence M. Keitt, D., 6. Wm. W. Boyce, D.

Georgia.
1. James L. Seward, D., 5. John H. Lumpkin, D.,
2. M. J. Crawford, D., 6. Howell Cobb, D.,
3. Robert P. Trippe, K. N., 7. N. G. Foster, K. N.,
4. Hiram Warner, D., 8. Alex. H. Stephens, D.

Alabama.
1. Percy Walker, K. N., 4. William R. Smith, K. N.,
2. Eli S. Shorter, D., 5. George S. Houston, D.,
3. James F. Dowdell, D., 6. W. R. W. Cobb, D.,
7. Sampson W. Harris, D.

Mississippi.
1. Daniel B. Wright, D., 3. William Barksdale, D.,
2. Hendley S. Bennett, D., 4. William A. Lake, K. N.,
5. John A. Quitman, D.

Louisiana.
1. George Eustis, K. N., 3. Thomas G. Davidson, D.,
2. Miles Taylor, D., 4. John M. Sandige, D.

Ohio.
1. *Timothy C. Day,* 11. *V. B. Horton, K. N.,*
2. J. S. Harrison, K. N., 12. *Samuel Galloway, K. N.,*
3. *L. D. Campbell, K. N.,* 13. *John Sherman, K. N.,*
4. *Matthias H. Nichols,* 14. *Phileman Bliss,*
5. *Richard Mott,* 15. *Wm. R. Sapp, K. N.,*
6. *J. Reece Emrie, K. N.,* 16. *Edward Ball, K. N.*
7. *Aaron Harlan, K. N.,* 17. *C. J. Albright, K. N.,*
8. *Benj. Stanton, K. N.,* 18. *Benj. F. Leiter, K. N.,*
9. *C. K. Watson, K. N.,* 19. *Edward Wade,*
10. Oscar F. Moore, K. N., 20. *Joshua R. Giddings,*
21. *John A. Bingham, K. N.,*

Kentucky.
1. Henry C. Burnett, D., 6. John M. Elliott, D.,
2. J. P. Campbell, K. N., 7. H. Marshall, K. N.,
3. W. L. Underwood, K. N., 8. A. K. Marshall, K. N.,
4. *Albert G. Talbott, D., 9. Leander M. Cox, K. N.,
5. Joshua H. Jewett, D., 10. Samuel F. Swope, K. N.

Tennessee.
1. *Albert G. Watkins, D., 6. George W. Jones, D.,
2. Wm. H. Sneed, K. N., 7. John V. Wright, D.,
3. Samuel A. Smith, D., 8. F. K. Zollicoffer, K. N.,
4. John H. Savage, D., 9. E. Etheridge, K. N.,
5. Charles Ready, K. N., 10. Thomas Rivers, K. N.

Indiana.
1. Smith Miller, D., 6. *Lucian Barbour, K. N.,*
2. Wm. H. English, D., 7. ‡H. D. Scott, K. N.,
3. ‡George G. Dunn, 8. *Daniel Mace, K. N.,*
4. *Wm. Cumback, K. N.,* 9. *Schuyler Colfax, K. N.,*
5. *D. P. Holloway, K. N.,* 10. *Samuel Brenton,*
11. *John U. Pettit.*

Illinois.
1. *Elihu B. Washburne,* 5. Wm. A. Richardson, D.,
2. *James H. Woodworth,* 6. Thomas L. Harris, D.,
3. *Jesse O. Norton, K. N.,* 7. James C. Allen, D.,
4. *James Knox, K. N.,* 8. Samuel S. Marshall, D.

Missouri.
1. Luther M. Kennett, K. N., 4. *Mordecai Oliver, D.,
2. §Gilchrist Porter, 5. John G. Miller,
3. James J. Lindley, K. N., 6. John S. Phelps, D.,
7. *Samuel Caruthers, D.

Arkansas.
1. Alfred B. Greenwood., 2. Albert Rust, D.

Michigan.
1. *Wm. A. Howard, K. N.,* 3. *D. S. Walbridge, K. N.,*
2. *Henry Waldron, K. N.,* 4. George W. Peck, D.

Florida.
1. Augustus E. Maxwell, D.

Texas.
1. Lemuel D. Evans, K. N., 2. P. H. Bell, D.

Iowa.
1. Augustus Hall, D., 2. *James Thorington, K. N.*

Wisconsin.
1. Daniel Wells, D., 2. *C. C. Washburne,*
3. *Chas. Billinghurst.*

California.
1. James W. Denver, D., 2. Philip T. Herbert, D.

* formerly whigs.
† voting for James L. Orr.
‡ whigs voting for Pennington.
§ whig voting for Fuller, of Pennsylvania.
Those in italics are "republicans,"
Those marked K. N. are know-nothings.

RECAPITULATION.

Know-nothings and republicans voting for Banks	110
Republican know-nothings voting against Banks	8
National know-nothings voting for Fuller	35
Democrats voting for Richardson and Orr	80

Mr. Miller, of Missouri, and Mr. Childs, of New York, absent since the beginning of the session; Mr. Trumbull's seat vacant. A number of times within the last four weeks the number recorded above as having voted for Mr. Banks could have elected him; and if to these are added the republican know-nothings who vote for Mr. Pennington, it would give to the side of the House supporting Mr. Banks a clear majority of the whole number, even with an unusual attendance.

This list has been prepared with great care, and is believed to be accurate. If any gentleman is erroneously classed it will give us pleasure to make the correction. *Wash. Union.*

Successor to E. L. Harding.

THE UNDERSIGNED, WHO HAS BEEN FOR MANY years Clerk for E. L. Harding, was, on the 1st day of January 1856, appointed Agent for the "Raleigh Branch," by the same manufacturers with whom Mr. H. was connected while in business in this city. The same style and class of Clothing that have given this house the reputation it now enjoys, will be kept, and the prices will be as uniform, and we hope as satisfactory in every particular.
WM. H. WILLIAMS.

To our Former Patrons.

BEFORE LEAVING THIS CITY FOR OUR NEW home, we take the pleasure of recommending Mr. William H. Williams to your favorable consideration. Mr. W. will have the same facilities for supplying your wants and demands, as have been enjoyed by the undersigned for the last eight years, and will no doubt do so as satisfactorily.
Mr. Williams is fully authorized to settle up our books and accounts. We now, for the last time, say to all indebted us, *that our business must be settled up.* Reasonable time will be allowed delinquents before asking them to settle with our attorneys.
E. L. HARDING.
Feb. 1, 1856. 21—

Bricks! Bricks!! Bricks!!!

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING MADE PERMANENT arrangements for carrying on the BRICK-MAKING business on an extensive scale, are now prepared to contract for the delivery, during the ensuing season, of from *one to two million* of Bricks of the *best quality* and at such *prices* as will *defy all competition.*
Orders from a distance will be promptly attended to, and bricks delivered at either of the Depots if desired.
GEO. T. COOKE & CO.
Raleigh, March 7, 1855. 30—tf.
☞ Register copy.

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!

WHAT WOULD A MAN DO WITHOUT A HAT? But is it not better to have a *nice* Hat?
As usual, you can find at No. 8, Fayetteville Street, a most superb assortment of Dress Hats, in Moleskin and Straw; besides a variety of soft Cassimere hats, Ladies' Flats, &c. W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.
April 1, 1856. 39—

LAND FOR SALE.—A MOST VALUABLE tract of land is offered for sale by the subscriber, containing eleven hundred acres; one half of which is in its original growth—the remainder is in a high state of cultivation. From one hundred and fifty to two hundred acres is the very best of low grounds, which are well ditched.
This land lies in both the counties of Warren and Franklin. It is only three and a half miles from Shocco Springs, and two miles from Jones' White Sulphur Springs. There is a good dwelling House and out-houses on the plantation.
I will take pleasure in showing the land to any person wishing to purchase. ALLEN YOUNG.
Shocco Springs, March 25, 1856. 37—4m.

AMERICAN PATENT DRYER.—WE HAVE just received a very large supply of the American Dryer, which is far preferable to Litharge and other dryers heretofore used, and much cheaper.
PESCUD & GATLING.

LEATHER FOR SPRING TRADE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—We respectfully inform our friends and the public that we have in store a large and most excellent *Stock of Leather and Findings*, for the Spring Trade, which we will sell as low as any other establishment South of New York, and for less price than they can be had even there, expenses of travelling, freight, &c., considered.
All of our purchases having been made from the Importers and Manufacturers by the whole case or package, and the advantage of receiving Leather regularly from our own Tannery, places it in our power to sell Goods as above stated. Those who wish to buy cannot lose by giving our stock an examination, and we believe we shall be able to please, both as to price and quality. Below we enumerate some of the leading articles viz:
20 dozen of Crawford's Calf Skins (this maker had the premium awarded to him at the World's Fair held in London in 1851.)
40 dozen French Skins, best quality,
40 " American Calf Skins,
90 " Lining and Binding Skins,
10 " Morocco Skins,
800 Sides Oak Tanned and Hemlock Sole Leather,
50 " Band Leather,
Lasts, Boot-Trees, Shoe and Boot Maker's Tools of every kind, Tanner's and Currier's Tools.
Also, Sewed Brogans of our own manufacture, warranted to give satisfaction, and many other articles too numerous to mention, at No. 21, Old street, opposite B. P. Harrison's Saddlery. F. A. & R. H. FORD.
N. B. We pay the highest price in cash for Green and Dried Hides delivered to us at our Store.
Petersburg, May 5, 1852. tf.

One Price Jewelry Store.
MYERS & JANKE,
DEALERS IN
Fine Watches, Jewelry, Spectacles,
SILVER WARE, &c.
NO. 75½, MAIN STREET, RICHMOND, VA.
Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired.
October 4, 1855. 81—1y

R. DOBBIN,
Boot and Shoe Maker,
HAS REMOVED HIS SHOP TO THE HOUSE FORmerly occupied by Mrs. Hardie as a confectionary, on Fayetteville street, opposite the Market House, where he is now prepared to execute all orders in his line of business. He has on hand a stock of excellent leather, and will warrant all work done by him. He returns his thanks for past favors, and will endeavor to merit a continuance of them.
☞ Remember the old stand of Mrs. Hardie.
Raleigh, Jan. 7, 1856. 8—tf.

FRESH GARDEN SEED.—THE SUBSCRIBERS are expecting to receive this morning their stock of Foreign and American Garden and Grass Seed, which is much larger, and more varied than any previous supply.
They are prepared to execute orders from merchants, in any part of the State, on the most favorable terms, and will allow them the privilege of returning all unsold by the 15th June.
Families wishing seed, will please send their orders while our stock is full. All our seed are warranted fresh and genuine, and among them are some new and splendid varieties
PESCUD & GATLING,
Druggists and Seedsmen,
Raleigh, N. C.
Jan. 3, 1856. 13—
☞ Spirit of the Age and Register copy.

BLANK LAND DEEDS, OF THE LATEST AND most approved form, just printed, and for sale at the "Standard" office.
Also Writs, Subpoenas, Warrants, and a variety of other blanks.
Aug. 25, 1855. 79—

DONNANS & JOHNSTON,
Grocers and Commission Merchants,
PETERSBURG, VA.

DONNAN & Co.
General Commission Merchants,
RICHMOND, VA.
June 1 1855. 55—1y.

KOH-I-NOOR.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE AUTHORIZED to close out that splendid chewing tobacco, which was invoiced at $5 per lb., at a greatly reduced price—and our customers, who admired it but could not afford to chew it, will please give us a call.
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 13, 1856. 38—

NOTICE.—Was taken up and committed to Jail, in the County of Nash, on June 25th, 1854, a negro man, who says his name is TOM, and belongs to the heirs of Billy Fosters', deceased. Tom, from his appearance seems to be about twenty-five years of age, black complexion, and has more than an ordinary space between two of his under teeth. The owner is requested to come forward, pay prison charges and take him away, or he will be disposed of according to law. A. R. BAINES,
Aug. 1—wtf. Sheriff.

ARRESTED AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF PETERSBURG, VA., A NEGRO boy by the name of BILL, belonging to Lemuel Tyce, Esq., and bought by him from Slater & Jones. The owner can obtain said boy by coming or sending, and paying charges.
J. Q. LUFSEY.
Petersburg, July 6, 1855. —

FIRST PREMIUM!—SMUT AND SCREENING MACHINE, YOUNG'S PATENT. IMPORTANT TO MILLERS AND MILL OWNERS.—This Machine received the first premium at the North Carolina State Fair, and was recommended to the public as the *best* now in use in the State. Seven hundred of them are now running in North Carolina, all of which are now in operation and have given the most entire satisfaction, in regard both to performance and durability, some having run six years and perform as well now as they did at first, and have not been out of order one day. We have thrown out ten different Smut Machines to make room for this. They are warranted for five years and delivered at the Mill any where in the State.
Manufactured and sold by
JNO. A. McMANNAN,
South Lowell, Orange County, N. C.
April 16, 1854. 44—tf
☞ Cut this advertisement out and keep it.

PEACE PROCAMATION

THE SUBSCRIBER RESPECTFULLY INFORMS his friends and patrons, and the public in general, of his return from the Northern Cities, and the arrival of his stock of Spring and Summer goods, embracing Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings, of French, English, and American manufacture, of every variety of color, quality, and price.
FURNISHING GOODS,
consisting of super Dress Shirts, Silk, Gauze, and Cotton under-shirts; Silk, Linnen and Cotton Drawers; Silk, Cotton, and Thread, white and fancy Half Hose, Gloves of every variety; a large assortment of Collars, new styles; Cravats, Ties, Stocks, plain and fancy, Suspenders, Silk and Linnen Cravats, Silk, Linnen, and Linnen-cambric pocket Handkerchiefs, Dressing Gowns, &c., &c. In addition, he is also receiving a large assortment of
SUPERIOR READY MADE CLOTHING,
which, being manufactured under his own supervision and direction, he can confidently recommend to all. To this branch of his business he desires to give more attention than heretofore, and will make regular additions to his already complete stock, as the season advances, and the wants of his patrons may require. All he asks is an examination of his stock before purchasing elsewhere—no charge for looking.
To cash buyers, he offers *great* inducements. He receives regularly, the latest French, English, and American reports of Fashions, retains the services of the most experienced workmen, both in cutting and manufacturing, and guarantees all his work to be equal, if not superior, to any in the State, or out of it, either in quality or price. If this be true, then ENCOURAGE YOUR OWN PEOPLE! Why send your money to the North when your wants can be as well supplied at home? Why break down the working men of your own State, (whose interest should be your interest, as yours is his,) to the building up of your openly avowed enemies? Why banish your Mechanics and Artizans from a home, both of nativity and choice, to climes uncongenial—yea, even to the midst of your enemies?
Ye who have an interest in the welfare of good old North Carolina, think of it; cease this fratricidal policy ere it be too late.
Gentlemen furnishing their own goods may rely upon having the same care and attention as though furnished by myself; but in all cases it is considered a cash transaction. Cutting and repairing done at all times, as usual, *for cash.*

NOTICE IS AGAIN GIVEN TO ALL IN ARREARS for 1855, and previously, their notes and accounts will not remain in my hands after the first of May ensuing; to all of which particular attention is solicited by
ISAAC PROCTER.
Opposite the Post Office.
Raleigh, April 9, 1856. 42—tf.
☞ Star and Age copy 4 times weekly.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—I OFFER for sale that valuable house and lot formerly the residence of Maj. Clarke, opposite State Bank, upon accommodating terms. The house has been repaired, the lot is large and contains a good garden spot, large fruit trees, near the capital and is in an excellent neighborhood. Terms: Bond and security, one, two and three years with interest from day of sale. Apply to
ED. CANTWELL.
Raleigh, April 30, 1856. 43—1m.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY. This Company offers inducements to those wishing to effect Insurances for life, rarely presented by similar institutions.
Those who take Policies of Insurance for Life, and those only, are *Members of the Company*—entitled to such profits as may be realized from an accumulated Premium Fund, and from the large amount of Deposits in the Trust Departments of the Company, which are kept actively employed.
Policies of Insurance issued on the applicants' own life, or on the lives of slaves, for a year, or term of years, at a moderate rate of premium.
Deposits of money received in the Trust Department—the operation of which is that of a *Saving's Bank*—and the depositors allowed interest at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for any time not exceeding four months; 4 per cent. over four and not exceeding six months; and 5 per cent. for any time over six months.
Pamphlets containing full and particular information forwarded to any required address.
D. P. WEIR, *Sec. & Treas.*
Greensborough, N. C. September 1, 1854. 87—1y.

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,
Will attend regularly the Courts of Pleas & Quarter Sessions of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland and Harnett.
Smithfield, Feb. 20, 1856. 28—tf.

NOTICE.
BEING ABOUT TO LEAVE THE STATE, I HAVE, for the purpose of collecting what is due me, and of arranging my business, appointed Edward Cantwell, Raleigh, my attorney, trustee, and general agent,
The Oil Mills, Land and Machinery, and my former Residence in this City, heretofore advertised, are still for sale or rent, upon reasonable terms. Persons willing to purchase are invited to call upon my attorney, and examine the property. WM. J. CLARKE.
Ja. 5, 1856. 13—tf.

LEWIS & KING,
Commission Merchants,
MOBILE, ALABAMA.
B. B. Lewis, formerly of Franklin Co., N. C.
Dr. Peyton King, of Pickens Co., Ala.
A. M. Lewis, our authorized agent of Raleigh, N. C.
June 6, 1854. 58—

A. M. LEWIS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
MAY BE FOUND, WHEN NOT ABSENT ON PROFESSIONAL BUSINESS, at his office near his residence north of the Capitol, on Halifax Street.
Raleigh, July 11, 1855. 66—tf.

REVISED CODE, PRICE $4 00. POSTAGE when sent by mail 45 cents. For sale by
W. L. POMEROY.
Also, the Revised Code interleaved. A few copies only in this form remaining. $5 50.
W. L. P. keeps also constantly on hand Jones' Digest, Eaton's Forms, Iredell on Executors, and Law Books generally, particularly those required to be read for County and Superior Court License.
January 17, 1856. 17—

GRIFFIN BARNES'
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR MANUFACTORY,
Wood Turning in all its Branches,
Nos. 122 and 37, corner Church and Union Streets,
NORFOLK, VA.
Carpenters and Builders from the Country and neighboring Towns will find it to their interest to call before purchasing elsewhere, as all orders received by me will be promptly attended to and neatly executed.
Feb. 27, 1856. 28—6m.

CARROLL HOUSE,
CHESTERVILLE, S. C.
THAT LARGE AND SPLENDID THREE STORY Building on the east side of Chester Depot, is now open for the accommodation of persons travelling by the Cars, or otherwise. The Proprietor is well aware, that nothing short of a well-kept house, will induce custom to this so recently gotten up; and although very solicitous of patronage, he refrains from those thousand and one promises which have been made, only to be broken by many of his "illustrious predecessors."
He confidently hopes, that he will be sustained, and upon trial give that satisfaction and accomodation to the wearied traveller, that will send him on his way rejoicing.
J. L. CARROLL.
Feb. 25, 1856. 29—tf.

RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBER ON THE 22d ult., a slave named George. He is about twenty years old, dark, five feet seven or eight inches high, with a rough or pimpled face. He was raised by Mrs. E. Hutchins, who resides five or six miles from Raleigh, and still owns his mother. I purchased him last fall from Mr. Jo. Bridgers, of Franklin county, who had owned him about twelve months. It is supposed he has gone to one or the other of the neighborhoods. I will pay Twenty five dollars for his apprehension and confinement in any jail or elsewhere, so that I get him again.
WILLIAM S. LONG.
Tarboro', March 6, 1856. 37—tf.

ARKANSAS, DALLAS COUNTY.
I OFFER FOR SALE 1780 ACRES OF LAND east of and adjoining the Ouachita river, consisting of upland and bottom—the former fair, the latter first rate, producing, under good cultivation, from sixty to eighty bushels of corn per acre, and from twelve hundred to two thousand pounds of cotton—upwards of four hundred acres cleared, with gin-house, orchard and houses for sixty negroes. It is healthy, well watered, and convenient to navigation. It is adapted to stock, being adjacent to forty thousand acres or more of wild or cane land, affording a lasting range for horses, cattle and hogs. In 1844, I bought this tract as the most desirable east of the Ouachita; nor is there any other, on the same side of the river, on which I would live: yet, on inferior land to my upland, there are planters from North Carolina making from six to nine bales to the hand—names can be given, if necessary. My price is $6,000 cash, or on time, with ten per cent. interest. Corn and provender and stock may be purchased with the place.
HAWES H. COLEMAN,
Cachemasso P. O.
Nov. 12, 1855. 4—tf,

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—The subscriber having sold out her other property with a view of leaving the State, offers for sale, privately, her residence in Oxford, N. C. The dwelling has two rooms below and above stairs, eighteen by twenty feet, an airy passage, two corresponding basement rooms, and is two stories high. The out-houses consist of a large kitchen, smoke-house, dairy, and a very commodious stable, and there are six acres of land in the lot, all under plank enclosure, and one acre substantially paled in for a garden.—All of these buildings and improvements are entirely new, having been completed within the last twelve months, and occupy a most desirable location in the flourishing town of Oxford, and would be the exact thing for a gentleman from down the country desiring a healthy summer residence for his family; and besides the proverbial salubriousness of this region, this particular locality combines extraordinary educational advantages. The Baptist Female College, situated at this place, is one of the largest and most popular institutions of the kind in the State, besides another deservedly popular academy for young ladies; and the North-Carolina Masonic College is now in course of construction in this place, and will go into operation in the next year; besides an academy of high grade for boys, now in most successful operation, under the charge of one of the most popular teachers in the State.
This property will be sold on most accommodating terms as to payment, and for less money than it would cost to rear the buildings. Address Dr. Z. M. Paschall, Oxford, N. C., or Wm. Baskerville, Jr., Lombardy Grove, Mecklenburg Co., Virginia, either of whom are fully authorized to act in the premises.
ELIZA B. ROLFE.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

CHEAP WRAPPING PAPERS.—I AM NOW manufacturing at my mills near Raleigh wrapping paper of various kinds and of superior quality, and am prepared to furnish the merchants of North Carolina and adjoining States with such as they may need, at cheaper rates than the same quality can be bought at the North. All orders promptly attended to. Address,
C. W. BENEDICT, Proprietor,
Raleigh, N. C.

RAGS! RAGS!! RAGS!!!
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID FOR COTTON and linen rags. Large or small quantities taken.
C. W. B.
Raleigh, April 1, 1856. 38—6m.

TAKEN UP AND COMMITTED TO THE JAIL OF Person County, on Sunday the 6th instant, a runaway negro who says he is free, but cannot show any evidence of the fact, and that his name is William Mayo, and that he was raised about Greenville, Virginia. Said negro is about twenty-one years old, of a bright ginger-cake color, five feet eight inches high, with small feet and hands; had on, when taken up, white pants, bombazine coat, and a striped cotton vest, all badly worn. The owner of said slave is hereby notified to come forward, prove property, pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JOHN C. WILEY, *Jailor.*
Roxboro', Jan, 10, 1856. 20—tf.

LAMP OIL.—A GOOD SUPPLY JUST TO HAND and for sale by
PESCUD & GATLING.
March 17, 1856. 34—

ENGINEERING.
THE UNDERSIGNED IS PREPARED TO FURNISH plans, specifications, and estimates, and to contract for STEAM ENGINES and BOILERS, SAW AND GRIST MILLS, MINING MACHINERY, HOISTING, AND PUMPING ENGINES, TOBACCO PRESSES AND SCREWS, AND
Machinery of Every Description.
Being a practical Machinist, and having had seven years experience in North Carolina, I am fully aware of the wants of the people, and I can safely say that my facilities for furnishing good Machinery at fair prices are unsurpassed. I will pay particular attention to putting up any machinery in any part of the States of North and South Carolina.
Agent for McClintock's patent Safety Valve, and Scott's patent Brick Machine, &c. &c.
☞ All letters to receive attention must be post-paid.
HENRY G. BRUCE,
Consulting Engineer,
Raleigh, N. C.

GREENSBOROUGH MUTUAL INSURANCE CO. At the end of Three Years, such has been the care and economy of the officers of this Company, that we are still free from debt; have made no assessments and have now such a large Capital in cash and notes, that we have no hesitation in saying to the public, that there is no safer Company in the Southern Country. The most of the Risks in this Company being in the Western part of the State, where the danger from fire is much less.
At the last annual Meeting the following officers were re-elected.
JAMES SLOAN, President
S. G. COFFIN, Vice President.
C. P. MENDENHALL, Attorney.
PETER ADAMS, Sec'y & Treasurer.
W. H. CUMMING, Gen. Agent.
DIRECTORS.—James Sloan, Dr. J. A. Mebane, C. P. Mendenhall, Wm. S. Ran[illegible], Rev. C. F. Deems, James M. Garret, Jed H. Lindsay, [illegible] McConnel, E. W. Ogburn, J. L. Cole, D. P. Weir, Greensb[illegible]ugh; E. F. Lilly, Wadesborough, Dr. S. G. Coffin, Jam[illegible]own; Joshua Tayloe, Washington; Wm. A. Wright, Wil[illegible]gton; John I. Shaver, Salisbury; John H. Cooke, Fayetteville; H. G. Spruill, Plymouth; Robert E. Troy, Lumberton; Dr. R. H. Scales, Lenox Castle.
All communications should be directed to the Secretary free of Postage. PETER ADAMS Sec'y.
August 6, 1854. 75—tf

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER has for sale some eight hundred acres of land, in Wake County, lying near the Central Railroad.—These lands are covered with oak and pine growth, and are suitable for turpentine-getting, for farming, and for a steam saw-mill. It is *all woodland.* There are two settlements on it, with small lots. It is also well watered.
I will sell it on accommodating terms, both as to price and time.
W. G. STRICKLAND.
Nov. 3, 1855. 99—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.
Raleigh & Gaston R. R. Office,
RALEIGH, February 8, 1856.
AS THE NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD IS NOW completed to Charlotte, notice is hereby given that goods or produce brought down that Road, intended for transportation over the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, will be received by this Company at the North Carolina Railroad Depot in Raleigh (owned jointly by the two Companies) and will be transported thence without delay or extra charge, and goods designed for the western merchants and others along that Road, will likewise be delivered at the same point.
All dues for freight must be paid at Petersburg or Portsmouth, except on way freight, which must be paid in advance or on delivery of the goods.
Every effort will be made by the officers and agents of the Company to give satisfaction in the transportation of goods and produce.
Owners and shippers of goods are requested to have them distinctly marked, so that their destination may be known.
R. A. HAMILTON, President.
23—tf.

WHY PURCHASE PIANOS FROM IRRESPONSIBLE Traveling Agents, when you can get in Petersburg, the very best quality (not second rate) at prices which will be guarantied to be as low as any at the North or South, from E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer, corner of Sycamore and Bank sts.
Always on hand between 30 and 40 Pianos to select from, nearly all varying in style and finish.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

LIVERY STABLE.
THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE PLEASED TO INFORM THEIR FRIENDS AND THE PUBLIC generally that they have recently bought the *Livery Stables* formerly owned by J. Nixon, Esq., near the Market House, where they will keep on hand well broke and tractable horses, carriages and buggies, with good trusty drivers, for the accommodation of those who may wish to travel. Horses, also, boarded by the day or month. Their prices will be in accordance with the times. All possible pains will be taken to give general satisfaction to those who may patronize their establishment.
L. T. CLAYTON,
I. BECKWITH.
Raleigh, Sept. 26, 1855. 88—tf.

THOMAS WHITE, P. R. DAVIS, W. H. HARDEE
WHITE, DAVIS & HARDEE,
General Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Guano,
PETERSBURG, VA.
Sept. 20, 1855. 87—

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS!
Spring Trade, 1856.
BY RECENT ARRIVALS, WE ARE IN RECEIPT of our SPRING STOCK of AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH and GERMAN FABRICS; and shall continue to receive additional supplies by every Steamer, through one of our firm, who remains North during the season, attending the AUCTION SALES. Our stock being selected with special reference to the wants of the NORTH-CAROLINA MERCHANTS, we feel confident in saying they will find our styles particularly adapted to their sales, and for CHEAPNESS and VARIETY, unsurpassed in any market North or South. Orders promptly attended to.
STEVENSON & WEDDELL,
Importers and Jobbers, 78 and 80, Sycamore St.,
Petersburg, Va.
March 10, 1856. 32—

Important to the Afflicted.
DR. JAMES A. CLOPTON, WHO HAS, FOR a number of years, been successful in curing Cancers, Ulcers, Tumors, Sore Legs, &c., offers to Druggists, Doctors, and Farmers, or any that may be afflicted, every remedy in use, for such diseases. He will give his own remedies, together with all other remedies in use, with a correct diagnosis of all such as will yield to treatment, for the small sum of $20. Address,
JAMES A. CLOPTON,
St. Louis, Missouri.
P. S.—Persons purchasing Dr. Clopton's remedies, will not be permitted to give them to others. Remittances of $100 have frequently been made for an ounce box of the ointment.
CERTIFICATES.
WILSON'S DEPOT, South-Side R. R., Va.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I am happy to inform you that my cancer is entirely well. Your ointment proved invaluable. I used it according to your directions, and soon it took effect, and my cancer was removed; and I am now, to all human appearances, perfectly well. I wish you may meet with great success in your practice.
Yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS HOBBS.
Nottaway Co., Va., Feb. 2, 1855.
Oct. 11, 1855.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: My wife's breast is about as it was when I wrote to you last. From my description of it to you, you think you have an infallible remedy for it.—Enclosed, I send you a check of $100 on Petersburg bank. Please send me the medicine
Yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. REDD.
PINE HALL, N. C., Jan. 15, 1856.
DR. CLOPTON—Dear Sir: I received a letter from you not long since, requesting me to send you the money that I was to give you for curing my daughter Martha. I herein enclose you the half of a hundred dollar bill; and when I hear from you, that you have received this, I will send you the remaining half.
My daughter is improving very much; and we think, and are in great hopes of her final recovery.
As soon as you receive this, write to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
A. W. ROBERTSON.
March 16, 1856. 34—tf.

At this Season of the Year no Medicine is more necessary than Dowden's Virginia Bitters, the Great Southern Tonic.
PREPARED FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF A celebrated Southern physician. The great tonic and stimulating power of this medicine eradicating all impurities of the system, all who would enjoy health and ward off Diarrhea, Billious Yellow Fever, or Fever and Ague, during the coming spring and summer, should use them. To the consumptive, or those so inclined, they are invaluable, increasing the appetite, and imparting new vigor to the constitution. For Dyspepsia, they are a pleasant and never-failing remedy. Thousands have been effectually cured while all other remedies have failed. Price 50 cents. Six bottles $2 50.
For sale by Williams & Haywood and P. F. Pescud, Raleigh, N. C.; Rosser & Rives, Petersburg, and Geo. Dowden, Richmond, Va.
Feb. 26, 1856. —27

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING IN THE POST OFFICE, IN RALEIGH, for the month ending [illegible]

Allen, Mrs Alley S
Avery, G H
Avery, J S
Adams, J R
Adams, P
Andrews, Maj N
Ashe, A
Allen, Miss L C
Alexander, Miss M E

Baker, W J
Brimage, John
Bain, D A
Belvin, F A
Barrow, W J
Barbams, Mr
Bow, William
Burt, Mary 2
Barker, Thos
Beavers, Alsey
Baxter, R P
Buffalo, Burwell
Bradly, John C
Bell, Thos W
Bristin, Patrick
Browning, Umphrey
Baugh, Madison 2
Bel en, Miss Louisa R
Baptist, S G
Barnole, J R
Beckham, Jno H
Belvil, Wm A
Bass, Miss R L
Bowler, Miss C L

Crocker, W L
Covington, Wm
Creech, Jno
Clark, Martha J
Conti, Ginseepe
Crocket, G W
Campbell, Wm
Coffin, S G
Cope, Miss Margaret
Cooley, Dr. G M
Chisholm, Miss Jennett
Campbell, Jr., Archibald
Clark, Miss Sallie A
Clark, Miss Sallie
Cannon, Mrs A B
Cope, Miss Fannie
Chadwick, S W

Davis, Mrs D
Dewar & Co, H B
Dowell, Jr., R
Dibble, C B
Dunson, Jesse
Dunston, Haywood

Ezell, R A
Evans, Miss Milbrey

F

Ford, Richard
Ferrell & Johns,
Fleming, Maj R
Fisher, Geo
Ford, Wm
Flaring, J B

Gunter & Co., J B
Green, Jas S
Gordon, A M
Godwin, Miss Amelia C 2
Grissam, Lewis T
Graham, Hon Wm A
Geffrey, Wm G

Holland, Alsey B
Henson, J M
Hargroves, Miss P A
High, Mrs Mary S
Hall, Dr Solomon
Howell, B N
Hutchings & Co, J R
Hudson, H
Horton, P
Hinton, P W
Hardin, Mrs Emeline
Hill, S P
Howell, Jno A
Hicks, James A
Hall, Mrs Biddy
House & Williams,
Hall, Ralph
Holloway, Sr, Wm
Holt, A
Murray, Dan'l
Holloman, Miss Willie E
House, W E
Hicks, A J (col'd 2
Hall, Mr

Jones, Josiah 2
Jones, W F
Jordan, J W
Jones, W B

Johnson, Mrs Mary

Lan[illegible], W[illegible]
Lowe, [illegible]
Lee, Jno Jr
Lionberger, A F
Lynch, Miss Mary
Loyd, Miss Treegy A
Levy, H M
Lewis, Warren

Moore, Patrick H
Moss, Miss Martha
Mills, William
Manley, Elisha
Morgan, Delia
Mitchell, Alfred
McRae, Henry
McCullers, Mrs Sally 2
Medlin, Wiley
Matthews, J & J L
Mitchell, Wm A
McCafferty, Rob't
McCullers, Celertia D
Morehead, Gov. J M
Mullins, Miss Francis
Miller, E B
McGrath & Co, Murphy
Mahler, F

Newby, Dr Wm H
Norris, B H
Nixon, Anderson
Nelson, Mrs Mary W

Oliver, Winnie
Overton, A B

Pullen, John H
Pool, Esther A
Pearson, Emily
Pool, Letna 2
Parks, Hinesberry
Parker, Hannibal N.
Perry, Nicholas
Pitsing, A
Pool, J M
Perry, Clinton
Porter, S
Powell, Jos G

Roe, Miss Francis
Reaves, Ransom B 2
Renn, Caumiel E
Rogers, C J
Reed, William
Ray, Master Peter L
Renn, James R
Rodgers, Misses
Richardson, H M

Strickland, Mrs S A
Smith, Orren A
Styron, C W
Simmons, Miss Elizabeth
Stallings, Isaac
Sterling, Richard
Smith, Wm A
Stanton, Sam'l 2
Shelton, Miss Polina P
Sugg, James Calvin
Smith, Miss Mary
Stephens, Miss H A
Stallings, Miss Maria
Stebbins, Darius 2

Tompkins, Dr J F
Thompson, N T
Tayloe, Miss Anne
Traywick, John W
Taylor, George W 2
Turner, Asa (of Illinois,)
Tyler, Hon John Ex-Pres U S
Thomas, H W

Young, Mrs Martha
Utley, T C

Williams, Duncan
Wingate, Mrs Mary E
Winslow, W
Williams, C U
Weathers, J T
Williams, Mrs Nancy
Watson, W Fabius
Whitney, Miss Hattie
White, John J
Woodard, A Jackson
Woodall, Absalom
Williams, Nathan A
Wright, Wm T
Whitaker, Jno
Williams, Conrad
Weathers, Mrs Mary 2
Williams, James
Weed, L M
Watson, Wm

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please call for advertised letters. WM. WHITE, P. M.
Raleigh, May 5, 1856. 48—41

UNIVERSITY.
THE EXAMINATION OF THE STUDENTS OF THE University of North-Carolina, will begin on Monday, the 26th day of May, inst.
Commencement on Thursday, 5th of June.
The Committee of Visitation for 1856, consists of His Excellency, THOMAS BRAGG, Governor of the State, and Pres't ex-officio.
Hon. David L. Swain, L. L. D., Pres't of the College.
Wm. J. Alexander,
Wm. H. Battle,
Jas. W. Bryan,
Dan'l W. Courts,
John W. Cunningham,
John R. Donnell,
Wm. A. Graham,
Cushing B. Hassell,
Sam'l P. Hill,
Jas. C. Johnston,
Cadwallader Jones, jr.,
Andrew Joyner,
Matt. E. Manly,
Giles Mebane,
Geo. C. Mendenhall,
John M. Morehead,
Henry Potter,
Walter L. Steele,
Hugh Waddell,
Jonathan Worth,
CHARLES MANLY,
Secretary of the Board of Directors.
Raleigh, May 1, 1856. 47—swtd.

SUNDRIES.
WE HAVE IN STORE, AND WILL SELL AT lowest market rates:—
3000 Sacks Jeffrey & Dacey L. B. Salt,
1000 do G. A. do.
100 bbls. Refined Crushed Sugar.
100 d Coffee do.
50 hf. boxes Loaf do.
200 bags Rio Coffee.
500 boxes Pale Soap.
250 do Brown do.
100 do Chemical Olive Soap.
250 bbls. N. C. Gross Herrings.
250 do Cut do.
Brooms, baskets, wrapping papers, wine, sugar boxes, yeast powders, olive oil, chocolate, candles, mould, adamantine, and sperm, together with all articles found in a wholesale grocery.
A. M. McPHEETERS & CO.
8 Roanoke Square,
Norfolk, Va.
☞ Particular attention given to sales of flour and N. C. produce generally. Orders for lime, guano, &c., filled at lowest prices.
Dec. 15, 1855. 8—

A. M. McPHEETERS, H. CHISELIN, J. W. MARTIN
A. M. McPHEETERS, & CO.
Wholesale Grocers,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
Wills' Warehouse,
NORFOLK, VA.
REFERENCES:
THOMAS P. DEVEREUX, Esq., Halifax, N. C.
GEO. W. MORDECAI, Pres't Bank of the State of N. C.
C. DEWEY, Cashier " "
W. H. JONES, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear.
L. O'B. BRANCH, President Raleigh and Gaston Road.
Messrs. Reid & Soutter, Dr. N. C. Whitehead, Pres't Farmer's B'k of Va. } *Norfolk.*
Alex. Bell, Esq.
Messrs. Spence & Reid, *Baltimore.*
" B. Blossom & Son, *New York.*
September 16, 1863. 78—

ED. GRAHAM HAYWOOD,
Counsellor and Attorney at Law,
RALEIGH, N. C.,
Will attend the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Chatham and New Hanover. He is to be found at the office formerly occupied by the late Hon. Will. H. Haywood, Jr.
Raleigh, January 8, 1854. 16—w[illegible]

NOTICE.—ON THURSDAY, THE 29TH OF MAY inst., by virtue of a deed of trust executed to me by James D. Newsom, for certain purposes therein specified, I shall proceed to sell, in the town of Milton, Caswell county, N. C., a large lot of cast and wrought iron, mixed metals, &c., which belonged to the Milton Cotton Factory, lately destroyed by fire. Also a steam Engine and fixtures, which does not appear to be much damaged. The brick, and every thing of value about the premises, and the lot of land, consisting of one or more acres, on which the building stands. Terms, liberal, and made known on the day of sale.
JOHN M. FLEMING, Trustee.
May 9, 1856. 40—[illegible]
☞ Milton Chronicle copy 3 weeks.

Valuable City Property for Sale.
IN PURSUANCE OF A DEED OF TRUST EXECUTED to me by F. W. King, I shall, on Monday of May Court next, sell to the highest bidder, at the Court House door in the City of Raleigh, the House and Lot now occupied by said F. W. King, opposite the residence of [illegible] W Miller, Esq. Terms made known on day of sale.
[illegible]
May 9, 1856. [illegible]

For the Standard.

The Discussion between Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer at Hendersonville, N. C.

The candidates for Governor addressed the people of Henderson County, on Thursday the 15th May. Mr. Gilmer opened the discussion by complimenting the sublime and beautiful scenery of the mountain counties and the fertility of the soil. He spoke of the richness of the undeveloped resources of the country and said that nothing was needed but easy access to it by Railroads to make it the greatest country in the world. He referred the people to his legislative record to show that, on all occasions when their interests were concerned, he had stood up manfully for them. He had voted for Railroads, he had voted for new Counties to please them, and though he did not say so in so many words, yet he did most artfully attempt to show that he was still as strong for the white basis and a Convention as ever. He did not tell the people of Henderson, as his friends are telling the people in the Centre and East, that the Western Address had accomplished its object and he no longer desired to disturb the basis. On the contrary the impression he endeavored to leave was, that in that respect, he was still as much a Western man as he ever was. Closely connected with the subject of internal improvements he said was the devising some scheme to relieve the people as far as possible from the burden of taxation to which the construction of the various Railroads he has advocated and voted for has subjected them.—A pannacea for all these ills he seemed to think he had found in a most vague and indefinite proposition to establish a monster Bank based on Railroad stocks. He consumed a great deal of time attempting to explain this matter; but as he did not go into any details on the subject—did not state the amount of capital or the particulars in which this Bank was to differ from any other, nor in fact advocate any plan except so far as the general principles he endeavored to enforce might apply to any corporation organized upon those principles, he left the people entirely in the dark *as to what he was after.* He pressed Gov. Bragg to answer whether he was for or against his Bank, to which the Gov. replied very promptly, that whenever he was able to understand Mr. Gilmer's scheme he would willingly answer him; but for the present he was obliged to confess that the confused jumble into which Mr. Gilmer had continued to get the whole affair rendered him incapable of expressing any opinion of a thing which he honestly believed Mr. Gilmer himself did not comprehend. Mr. Gilmer was understood to deny that his scheme was the same as that introduced into the last Legislature by some crazy man from Guilford—Caldwell, I believe his name is—and which was repudiated by the Convention which nominated Mr. Gilmer.—From the rambling and incoherent manner in which the Know Nothing candidate discussed this matter it was very evident that his object was to lead Gov. Bragg off from a discussion of "the paramount principles of Americanism." The Governor was too smart for him.

Free Suffrage was the next topic, and upon this Mr. Gilmer made a lame defence. He declared that he had always been and still was a Free Suffrage man; but that he had constantly voted against it for different reasons at different times, but mainly because his constituency, the freeholders of Guilford, were opposed to it. He considered himself instructed by them to vote against it, unless it and other things could be put together and obtained by a Convention. When he found that a Convention was no go his constituents further objected to Free Suffrage (and he considered himself instructed to carry out their will,) unless it was accompanied by a further amendment to the Constitution, providing for equalizing the tax upon negroes and land. That his proposition introduced by him at the last session as an amendment to the Free Suffrage bill embraced his views on this subject. While on this point he labored very artfully and earnestly to arouse the prejudices of the non-slaveholders who own land against the owners of slaves—dwelling upon the injustice of exempting slaves from an *ad valorem* tax which land was subjected to It was generally understood that this part of his speech was intended to bolster up Mr. N. W. Woodfin for another slow race for the Senate, as these views are freely advanced by that gentleman with the addition of a very loud clamor for the white basis.

Finally, after consuming nearly all his time, with a very dry face, Mr. Gilmer marched up to the paramount principles of Americanism. He endeavored, in a very feeble way, to forestall what Gov. Bragg had to say against the dark lanterns, by telling some very stale anecdotes, and making sport of the whole matter. Gov. Bragg's attack on the oaths and organization of the order was, he said, fighting a thing that was dead. All that had passed away. He contended that the party was necessary, in order to save the Union; and that the oaths, grips and secresy were necessary, in order to save the party—in its infancy. He referred to the compromise legislation of 1850, as having restored peace and quiet to the country. He read the celebrated pledge signed by Mr. Clay and other supporters of the compromises of 1850, binding themselves to abide by and maintain those measures. He then discussed the Kansas and Nebraska bill, and declared that that bill had re-opened the sectional issues which were quieted in 1850; that it had exasperated the animosities of the North against the South, and the South against the North; and argued to show that its enactment was a breach of the faith plighted by those who signed the congressional pledge above alluded to, and that it relieved them from the bonds entered into on that occasion. He attacked the bill on account of the squatter sovereignty feature, which he alleged it contained. The whole course of his argument was to prove that the Kansas bill was in the language of his platform "a reckless and unwise" act of Gen. Pierce's administration, and yet, at the conclusion of his remarks, he complained that he had been represented as favoring its repeal, and the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. He declared he was for neither of these things; but the declaration seemed to have little effect, as it was difficult for mountain men to understand why he should traverse the State denouncing a measure he did not wish to see amended or repealed.

Charges against the administration for removing Bronson, and for its extravagant expenditure of public money, filled up the remainder of Mr. Gilmer's time—with some scattering allusions to Fillmore, and little or nothing about Don. Jackson Donelson. "Don't you want your *sheer* of the public lands," was never once asked.

Mr. Bragg began his reply, by stating that no complaints had been made of him for the manner in which he had administered the affairs of the State—said that he had endeavored to fulfil every promise and pledge he had made the people two years ago, and had done so whenever the opportunity had offered. He had been misrepresented in this section of the State two years ago on the Internal Improvement question. Time had enabled him to remove the unjust and unfounded suspicions which were created in this part of the State against him on that important question. He referred to his Inaugural Address to show that what he had promised to do he had done, and that his declarations made two years ago, although suspected here at the time, were fully and honestly carried out.

Of Mr. Gilmer's scheme for a Bank, Gov. Bragg said he could not express an opinion, for the reason that he could not understand it, and he did not believe its distinguished author could. He insisted, however, that it was only a new device for deceiving the people. The Know Nothings, like some of their leaders did two years ago when members of another party, were professing great friendship for the west—were promising to build every body a Railroad wherever they wanted it regardless of the cost. But they had neither the honesty nor manliness to tell the people that they would have to be taxed to pay for these roads. Two years ago they promised to get the proceeds of the public lands to pay the debt incurred for building Railroads. He told the people then that they could not and would not get any relief from that quarter. His predictions had been verified. The Know Nothings had started a new humbug in the shape of a nondescript bank, to make every body rich, and pay the debts of the State. It would fail, as the former humbug had failed. It would neither deceive the people nor relieve them from taxation; if it could be put in operation. Mr. Gilmer thought it would be a money making concern. Perhaps it might. But it would make money like all banks did, by taking it out of the pockets of the people. He was in favor of any reasonable or practical project for relieving the people of taxation. The creation of a sinking fund which would gradually diminish, and finally pay off the State debt, he thought, would answer the purpose better than the humbug started by Mr. Gilmer to catch votes with. A Bank was emphatically a matter of details, and until Mr. Gilmer reduced his plan to some tangible intelligible shape he could not be expected to have or give an opinion for or against it. He denied Mr. Gilmer's right to draw him into a discussion of side issues of this kind. The party which nominated Mr. Gilmer had declared in their platform that they "eschewed" all State issues and put themselves before the people on the merits of the paramount principles of Americanism upon the issues tendered by that platform, and the Convention which made it, he was willing to meet his competitor. The Know Nothings had selected their ground—they had planned the campaign, and he intended to fight them after the manner of their own choice, and was neither to be cajoled nor driven from this purpose.

He reviewed the history of the struggle for Free Suffrage and exposed the insincerity of his opponent's declaration that he was a friend of the bill. Mr. Gilmer had voted against Free Suffrage ever since it was first introduced into the Legislature. In 1852 when it only lacked one vote to make it a part of the Constitution, (for the people would certainly have ratified it,) and Mr. Gilmer had that vote to give, how did he vote? He cast his vote against it, and his vote deprived the people of this great privilege. It was useless to attempt to shift the responsibility of the defeat of the bill from Mr. Gilmer's to Mr. Weldon N. Edwards' shoulders. Mr. Gilmer's vote counted as much as Mr. Edwards', and if Mr. Gilmer had voted for the bill, Mr. Edwards' vote could not have prevented it from passing. It would now have been the law. Mr. Gilmer's vote had killed it in 1852, and at the last session his vote was again given against it. He had understood that his competitor had opposed Free Suffrage because he preferred a Convention; but now he had assumed a new position—he wanted to pass an additional amendment to tax slaves equally with land, or else he and the freeholders of Guilford would deny the rest of the people of the State the privilege of voting in the Senate. His competitor knew that the bill could not be amended at the next session. If amended it would not be the same bill passed at the last session. It would fail, therefore, to pass two successive Legislatures, and if amended would be killed. He was for the bill as it is. How was Mr. Gilmer? To this the Know Nothing candidate replied in a most confused and unsatisfactory manner—he was sorter for it and sorter not.

Gov. Bragg next took up Know Nothingism. He dissected and examined the principles, theory, practices and results of this miserable conspiracy against republican freedom in a masterly manner. He showed that the whole thing was artfully designed by cunning politicians to rob the people of their rights by transferring to a few irresponsible men a despotic authority over all their principles throughout the entire Union. A series of secret, oath-bound lodges was established with one great national Supreme Council, whose will upon all political matters was to be the law of all the State and subordinate councils. A system of espionage coextensive with the remotest ramifications of this cunningly contrived organization was attempted to be fastened upon the people by which their movements could be watched and controlled; and any refusal to obey the mandates of the few political managers who controlled it could be denounced and punished secretly, certainly, and with great effect if a refractory member should become obnoxious to its managers. It was an attempt to institute a secret, irresponsible cabal; one which usurped all the important functions of the government, which our fathers had established—a power within the State greater than the State itself—which, if it had been successful would have destroyed the republican institutions of our country, which we received from the hands of our fathers, baptised in the blood of the Revolution. There was no parallel for these midnight societies in ancient or modern history but the Jacobin Clubs of France.—They set up guillotines in every public place and drenched the soil of France with the blood of her best citizens. They destroyed every vestige of freedom; and Know Nothingism, had it not been frowned down by the virtuous indignation of the people, would have accomplished the same results. He read and commented with telling severity and power upon the dreadful oaths of the organization which neither Mr. Gilmer or any other Know Nothing present pretended to deny.

He examined their proscription of Catholics and foreigners, and showed that they had changed their ground essentially. At first they would have nothing to do with Catholics, but now Catholics were admitted into their National Councils and were in full fellowship with the men, who, twelve months ago, swore they should never hold office under the government. He showed that their oaths were inconsistent with the constitution—that if Mr. Fillmore came into power as a Know Nothing he would have to violate one or two oaths—the one that he took to require no religious test for office, when he swore to support the Constitution, or the one that he took to proscribe Catholics when he joined the Know Nothings. He showed that the only instance in which they had carried out their principle of proscribing foreigners was when they defeated Gen. Shields who had spilled his blood in defence of his adopted country, and elected Trumbull, an abolition Know Nothing, to the Senate from the State of Illinois. He showed the complete affiliation and identity of the Northern Nnow Nothings with the abolitionists, and completely riddled the anti-Nebraska platform on which Mr. Gilmer stands. He declared that this was the only Southern State where that platform had been adopted, and even here they seemed to be ashamed of it for their papers did not publish it. He explained and defended the Kansas bill and charged Mr. Gilmer with occupying substantially the same ground as the black Republicans at the North in his argument to show that the enactment of the Kansas bill was a breach of plighted faith.

This notice is already too long or I would give more of the points on which Gov. Bragg attacked this abomination. His assault on the dark lanterns was a powerful and able effort, unanswerable by his competitor or any body else. The effect of this discussion will be sensibly felt in our favor on the day of election. Know Nothingism is dying out and Henderson will give Bragg a decisive majority.

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Democratic Meeting in Surry.

On the 14th of May, a number of Democrats from all parts of the county of Surry, assembled in the Court House at Dobson. The meeting was organized by calling Alexander Freeman to the chair, and appointing J. F. Graves secretary. After the organization was completed, the secretary, at the request of the chairman, briefly explained the object of the meeting, and introduced the following resolutions:

Having heard that J. M. Clement, Esq., declines the nomination for Elector in this (the 6th) District: Therefore,

Resolved, That we suggest the propriety of holding a convention at Winston, on the 17th of June next, for the purpose of selecting another candidate.

Resolved, That in Thomas Settle, jr., of Rockingham, we have a man well qualified for the position, and respectfully present his name to the convention and the district.

Resolved, That the chairman appoint twenty delegates to attend said convention.

The foregoing resolutions having been adopted without dissent, Col. James Caloway introduced a set of resolutions providing for the more efficient organization of the Democrats in this county, which were unanimously concurred in.

The chairman appointed the following gentlemen delegates:—L. H. Dobson, Elliot Welborn, D. R. Cockerham, J. C. Thompson, J. R. Calloway, John Ramey, Ice Snow, Wiley Franklin, Alfred Zachary, Wm. Haymore, W. E. Davis, W. W. Wolf, W. H. Womack, D. M. Cooper, J. R. Waugh, James C. Norman, Columbus Thompson, John R. Patterson and Jubal Marrow.

On motion of J. E. Reeves, the Secretary was requested to furnish a copy of the proceedings to the Standard and Rockingham Democrat for publication.

On motion of W. D. Rutledge, Esq., the meeting adjourned.

ALEXANDER FREEMAN, Chairman.
J. F. GRAVES, Secretary.

BLOWED UP.—We learn that two know-nothing councils in Sampson, have lately dissolved and burnt the books, papers, &c., belonging to their respective councils.

Loss, ———. No insurance that we hear of.
Fayetteville Carolinian.

[PUBLISHED BY REQUEST.]

REMARKS OF FRANK. I. WILSON,

Delivered before the Wake County Democratic Club, at its organization, on the evening of the 19th May, 1856.

GENTLEMEN: The committee previously appointed to report permanent officers for the government of this club having performed their duty, it only remains for me to vacate the chair to which your partiality called me during the preliminaries of organization; and in retiring from my position I beg leave to submit a few remarks for your consideration.

At the meeting over which I was first called to preside, it was reported by some Know Nothing correspondent of the Register, that I "was shaved and dressed for the occasion." With the usual instinct of Know Nothingism, that correspondent stated what was not so; but about next August he will find himself and his party the *cleanest shaved* and the *most neatly dressed* set of men that ever aspired to either glory or notoriety. If he chooses to report that I have come here to-night prepared "for the occasion," then, notwithstanding he is a Know Nothing, he will tell the truth—something, by the bye, seldom told by his confreres, because it is in opposition to their principles. But I will save him the trouble, and will myself state that I *have* come prepared "for the occasion"—that I came on purpose; and if he can, he may report me *verbatim et literatim*, at which he showed himself quite an adept on a previous "occasion." But dismissing any further preface, I proceed.

When the history of Know Nothingism shall have been written, and when it shall have been viewed by an impartial and enlightened posterity, the sudden rise of that order will show the restless disposition of our people, its rapid progress will prove how easily they may be duped and misled, and its swift decline will alone redeem their character for honesty and integrity. As the overshadowing ism of the day—as a wild mania, begotten partly by fanaticism, partly by corruption, and partly by thoughtlessness, it will stand as a dark blot upon the enlightenment of the age, and as a stain upon the boasted freedom and liberality of our laws and institutions. As an evidence of the proneness of the human heart to bigotry and intolerance, it will be unanswerable; and as a proof of the degeneracy of the purity of our Republic, it will be conclusive. Let us hope that the degeneracy is but temporary, and that our people, with a mighty reaction, will not only regain their losses, but learn such a lesson as will prevent them from again being duped and made the pliant tools of reckless politicians, fanatical religionists and rascally abolitionists.

As an attempt to belie the creed of our patriot fathers who framed our government, and who declared that ours was a land where the oppressed might find an asylum, and where religious intolerance should be unknown, this order deserves and will receive the execration of the liberal, fair minded and patriotic of all ages and countries. Even our children will view their fathers as we we now view the witch-burners, Quaker-hangers and Baptist-whippers of old colonial New England. They will look back upon us as under a cloud—as a deluded generation, and in charity will attribute it to our ignorance rather than to our depravity.

The sanguine republican of the present day, who may have come to the conclusion that the problem of man's capability for self-government has been solved and that capability established, may well begin to doubt the correctness of his judgment as he views the rise and progress of this dark and intolerant spirit; and only in the rapidity with which it is hastening to decay can he find a re-assurance.

Clay and Webster and other giant intellects built up and for many years sustained a mighty party.—The principles of that party were plain and well defined. They were broad and deep; and the banner on which they were inscribed was thrown fearlessly to the breeze. Under it rallied a numerous host, proud of their leaders, proud of their principles, and honest in their convictions. None doubted that their country's good was their chief aim. They sought not to entrap men in the dark and bind them to their measures by illegal oaths. They appealed not to the evil passions, prejudices and bigotry of men to win them to their cause. They relied not upon the ignorance, the heedlessness or the corrupt motives of men to attach them to their party. They went forth in the light of day, and proclaimed their principles and presented their measures. They sought the favor of men by proclaiming what they believed to be great truths. They appealed to the intelligence of men for support. They relied upon the soundness of their cause for its success. They never thought of concealment and hypocrisy.

But one by one the principles and measures of this party were repudiated by the American people. In 1852 the great leaders were set aside, the great principles abandoned; and with one last struggle to triumph through the agency of military renown, that party sank forever. Its builders did not survive its fall. They saw its doom impending, and knew that doom was deserved. This knowledge was doubtless among the keenest pangs with which their great hearts ever throbbed.

For a time there was comparative stillness—a kind of restless, noisless commotion—a seeking for something on which to settle down. Political chaos brooded over the fragments of the once great party of Henry Clay. The brilliant lights of that party had been extinguished, and the lesser luminaries looked about them in vain for a leader. They were at sea without helm or rudder; and the calmness around them—the calmness of magnanimous victors, that would not insult them with exultations—was more intolerable than storms and tempests.

Presently it began to be rumored that a new party was springing up in the country. Clouds and darkness surrounded it, and mystery was its pavillion. All at once strange and unexpected results of elections occurred in the abolition towns of the Northern States. Men went to the polls and deposited their tickets, and when the votes were counted, it was found that some individual was elected whose name had not even been publicly mentioned in connection with the office. Wonder seized the uninitiated. The initiated kept dark, as they were sworn to do, or with a significant wink intimated that "Sam" was about, operating by some mysterious agency.

Hitherto it had been the boast of all political parties in our country that they openly declared and boldly advocated the principles they professed. They met their opponents in open field and fought bravely, and like men conscious that their cause was good. Any other course would have been considered dishonorable, and personally and politically degrading. But now there seemed to be a secret organization, a midnight conclave, banded together by some means for the accomplishment of something; but what it was, none could tell. Bound by God-forbidden oaths, the initiated would not reveal the secret. Fairness, boldness, honesty and independence were buried under the wicked oaths and disgusting ceremonies of a scheming, intriguing, dishonorable and hypocritical combination of desperate political aspirants and disappointed office-seekers. They plotted political assassinnation, and gloried in the success of their plots. DECEPTION was the mainspring of their success; SECRESY was the lever of their power.

But thanks to the old Democratic party—a party that has more eyes than Argus when the liberties of our country are endangered, and more arms than Briarius when those liberties are to be defended—the mystery was soon cleared up; and like all great mundane mysteries, it was found to have a very low, mean and insignificant origin.

One "Ned Buntline," alias E. Z. C. Judson, a few years ago founded a newspaper in that modern Sodom, New York, devoted to opposition to foreigners, serving as a directory for the depraved and immoral, and calculated to promote rascality in general. He was busy in organizing what he called "United American Brotherhoods," a secret society—Know Nothingism in embryo. He was married, and his wife bore him a child; but such was his outrageous conduct that she applied for and obtained a divorce from him, and the court gave into her keeping the child she had borne. At this he raised a mighty cry, attributing the result to "foreign influence," and he spoke as loudly, as eloquently, and fully as honestly of his "Americanism," as the great Know Nothing patriots of the present day.

Maddened at this "foreign influence" for protecting his "American" wife against his cruelty, and for saving what he so feelingly called his "American boy" from the blighting influence of a depraved father's precepts and examples, he stirred up a riot against the Irishmen of his city, which faintly foreshadowed the murders and conflagrations of Know Nothingism in its maturer years. Of this he was duly convicted and consigned to Sing Sing prison, from which he was released about a year afterwards by the first "American Brotherhood" Governor of New York—said Governor having just attained to power. These are significant facts—remember them.

But this Buntline having had about twelve months' leisure in a private apartment furnished by the State of New York, improved his time in perfecting a scheme, a secret plan, shrouded in oaths and mummeries of various kinds, for establishing a political party to rule the destinies of this Republic. By an act of "American Brotherhood" executive clemency he came forth from his prison walls, went among his congenial spirits and put the ball in motion. Under the grandiloquent titles of "The Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," and "The Sons of the Sires of '76," he inaugurated the birth of "Sam." He and his myrmidons flitted from town to town, from village to village, and from State to State; and with a zeal and perseverance that would have been commendable in a good cause, they spread the doctrines of "Sam," bowed down and worshipped "Sam," and crowned "Sam" king. In the darkness of night, when honest men were sleeping, was this spurious "Sam" adding to his strength.

That this was the origin of Know Nothingism is placed almost beyond a doubt. The chain of circumstantial evidence is almost, if not quite, complete; and it may be regarded as conclusive, inasmuch as Know Nothings, though denying this origin, *have shown no other.*

This "Ned Buntline," alias Judson, is now, or was very recently, an abolition lecturer in the Northern States and in Canada; his design no doubt being to unite the British provinces with the Free State abolitionists, in a crusade against the South. He is one of those reckless, desperate characters that has nothing to lose, and who would revel over the ruins of the Republic, provided he thereby obtained "women and wine." An abandoned wretch, a profligate libertine, and a sensual devotee, he cares for nothing but the indulgence of his own base appetites. Lost to honor and to every manly impulse, he was a fitting instrument to originate and propagate the doctrines of Know Nothingism, with its bigotry, intolerance, deception, prevarication and hypocrisy, accompanied by God-forbidden oaths, detestable ceremonies, and chains of the most abject political slavery. The improvement on Buntline's plan, by the addition of a *third degree*, with other oaths and mummeries, showed an imitator as willing, if not so able, as the originator himself.

Here, then, we have the origin of this modern "Sam," alias "United American Brotherhood," alias "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," alias "Sons of the Sires of '76," alias "The American Party;" for they have found it necessary to change their names about as often as they do their shirts, and for the very same reason:—to get rid of a dirty one and obtain another yet unsoiled.

And now we have this party of aliases in full operation. Contrast it with the present Whig party. Instead of Clay and Webster, behold George Law and Kenneth Rayner!—instead of giants, behold pigmies! Instead of men striving for the ascendency of great principles, behold a motley crew of broken down political hacks and disappointed office-seekers, calling to their aid a few low, degrading, but somewhat popular prejudices, and ready to run riot over the constitution, in order to obtain power and emoluments, or in order to wreak revenge upon former political comrades for not promoting them. Look at the great lights of the Whig party in North Carolina, who have not condescended to belittle themselves by crawling under a culvert, and some of whom are openly and independently acting with the Democratic party. We may instance Badger, Mangum, Graham, Morehead, Manly, Kerr, Clingman—all honored by the Whig party with high and responsible trusts. In their place we find the leaders of the new party such men as James B. Shepard, Andrew Jackson Steadman, and David Reid, of Duplin—all renegade Democrats and disappointed office-hunters;—Rogers and Puryear, who voted against the equality of the South with the North; Haughton, who says that that equality is degrading to the North to such an extent that the North ought not to submit to it; Gilmer, who has uniformly opposed Free Suffrage and who showed his anti-American feelings in time of the Mexican war; and a batch of others, all apostates, and whose apostacy, in almost every instance, may be traced to causes not calculated to add to their reputation either as men or as patriots. Professing "disgust for the wild hunt after office", they are mightier hunters than Nimrod himself. In search of their game—*an office*—they climb the mountains of corruption; they hang upon the beetling crags of bigotry; and plunge into the dark ravines of deception. Professing an aversion to foreigners, they invite them on the stand to speak for Know Nothingism when they can find one so mean, so degraded, so Heaven-forsaken and hell-approved, as to renounce all pride of manhood all honesty, and all self-respect, and sell himself for less than Judas obtained for *his* treason. Pretending to be opposed to Roman Catholics, they receive Roman Catholics into their councils, admit them to their conventions; and some of them even marry Roman Catholic wives and send their children to Roman Catholic schools! Afraid of the poor old man called Pope Pius IX., lest he should overturn our government and destroy our liberties, when they know he is propped upon his own throne by French bayonts, they yet nominate, as their candidate for the Presidency, a man who, at the time the nomination is made, is "hobnobbing" with the Pope, receiving his hospitalities, and for all we know, courting his influence in favor of Know Nothingism.

And yet this is the party that contains all the honesty, all the decency, and all the purity! Like the bee sucking honey from the poisonous flower, they have extracted the quintessence of the old "corrupt, rotten" parties, and lo! that quintessence is purity! From the "corrupt and rotten" ruins of the Whig party they have evolved the shadow of Gen. Taylor for President; and from the like ruins of the Democratic party they have brought forth the shade of the shadow of Gen. Jackson's wife for Vice-President! What mighty chemists they are! With their assistance it is highly probable that that "furrener," Louis Napoleon, who spent so many years of his life in a vain search for the "Philosopher's Stone," might yet he successful. I trust that his majesty, having gotten through with his baby affairs, will next consider this matter; and if he should conclude to invite a few of our prominent Know Nothings to Paris, why, I think we can very well spare them.

But we have seen some of the fruits of Know Nothingism. We have seen what it brought forth in the pride of its strength and in the zenith of its ephemeral existence. In old abolition Massachusetts it first got into power. The history of its first Know Nothing legislature is familar to us all. The celebrated "Hiss committee" is damned to the same fame that awaits Know Nothingism. Under authority of that legislature, a parcel of sensual, drunken, beastly men invaded the privacy of helpless and unoffending females; and with obscene language and actions degraded themselves beneath the level of brutes. This was among the "first fruits" of Know Nothingism. Next we see it achieving its most brilliant success in Louisville, Ky., the weapons of its warfare being the knife, the revolver, and the faggot. The trophies of that triumph were smouldering ruins, bloody corpses, the charred bones of foreign born citizens, the tears of widows, the wails of orphans, and without irreverence I believe I may add, the wrath of an angry God. All these were legitimate fruits. They were the inevitable results of arraying class against class. They were the natural productions of a combination of bigotry, fanaticism, corruption and depravity. To such issues do the doctrines of Know Nothingism every where tend.

To point out all the results of Know Nothing power in the various States and Cities where it has been in the ascendency, would require more time than I have to devote to it. As a general rule corrupt officers have held the reins, intollerance has prevailed, persecutions have been inflicted, and the people have been ground down by oppressive taxation to pamper and fatten a few officials. Financial embarrassment, and final bankruptcy have followed in its track. We *hear* of it in Philadelphia, San Francisco and other cities; and we *feel* it even in Raleigh. But I forbear. Let us submit to the powers that be, whether we respect them or not.

This Know Nothing *ism* is the first of the vile horde of Northern isms that has ever obtained a footing in the South. Let us hope it is the last. We can congratulate ourselves that it is rapidly disappearing—that it is flowing back to its source and resolving itself into its original elements, *abolitionism, freesoilism; federalism*, and the whole family of isms with one exception, and that one is *patriotism*. Wise—that deranged man, but who has a great heart in his madness—scotched the snake in Virginia; and Bragg will kill it in North Carolina. We have heard it said that the tail of a snake never dies till sunset, no matter what time of day you kill the snake; and I appoint sunset on the 7th of August next, for the last wiggle of the tail of the serpent of Know Nothingism in North Carolina.

In conclusion I say, Let us rally as one man, united in purpose, to elect the men we have this day nominated in our County Convention. They may not all be the first choice of us all; but they are good and true men, and are worthy of the positions they are called to occupy. We have a commanding majority; and we would act foolishly in permitting dissensions among ourselves to give our enemies a triumph. I have no fears of any such result. When the sun goes down on the 7th of next August we can shout:

> "O, such a day,
> So fought, so followed, and so fairly won,
> Come not till now, to dignify the times,
> Since Cæsar's fortunes."

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—So harmonious and united were the proceedings, and so pleasing and satisfactory was the result of our County Convention which assembled to-day, that you must excuse us for asking a short space in your ably conducted and extensively circulated paper, to inform you and our Democratic friends throughout the State of the spirit which animates the Democracy of Johnston County. The most important crisis which has arisen since this has been a nation is now at hand. It is now to be determined whether the Union shall be perpetuated and our country shall continue to go on to glory and prosperity, or whether that sacred instrument, the constitution, shall be trampled underfoot and destroyed; and those bonds which were united by the wisdom and cemented by the blood of our ancestors shall be snapped asunder, and the most perfect system of government ever conceived by the mind of man subverted and demolished.—When we consider that one portion of this confederacy is arrayed in open hostility to, and is continually waging a war of intense fierceness upon the rights of the other—that the abolitionists have a clear majority in the popular branch of Congress, and a man of purely sectional feelings occupies the third office from the Presidency; and that this was consummated mainly through the instrumentality of a secret organization whose pretended object was to preserve and not to distract the country, we are not surprised that the Democracy upon whose shoulders rests the great responsibility of healing all dissentions and preserving the constitution intact, should be aroused and excited. The Democracy of this County, always true to their principles and awake to their duty, are conscious of the important consequences involved in the contest in which they are about to engage, and as evinced by their countenances to-day, are determined to leave no wheel unturned which may tend to the triumph of their principles. But I have digressed from the purpose for which I commenced.

The Convention, I venture to say, was the largest, most respectable and influential assembly that has been in Johnston for many years, if ever. The old ticket, from Senator to Sheriff, was renominated with great unanimity. Linn B. Sanders, Esq., was nominated for the Senate on the first ballot by almost a unanimous vote, which was made unanimous with enthusiasm. We are candid to say that we went to the Convention, as the friend of no particular man; but to acquiesce cheerfully in the nomination of any one who might be the choice of a majority of the party. Such we found Mr. Saunders to be, and we shall give him our warm and zealous support. He should receive every anti-Know Nothing vote in the County. To the Democracy he should be unexceptionable, for he has ever been a true, inflexible and uncompromising Democrat, always ready to exert his influence and talents in defence of Democratic principles, with a zeal and power which should not be overlooked. Those patriotic and independent Whigs who had frankness and decision of character enough not to bow their necks to the behests of an oathbound, darklantern culvert have the opportunity of coming forward now and proving the reality of their pretensions by contributing to the election of one, who, when Know Nothingism was sweeping like a tornado over the North and overwhelming, with an impetuosity unparalleled everything which might oppose it in its mad career; and when it had with incredible audacity and presumption attempted to take root in this State and County, buckled on his armour and rushed into the conflict with the heroic determination never to relax his exertions until the hydra-headed monster was thottled and driven back to the clime from whence he came. His voice might have been heard where the storm was the thickest and the battle the hottest, picturing in true colors the direful consequences which would ensue, should a party based on proscription and intolerance gain the ascendency; warning Democrats to stand by their colors and Whigs not to be entrapped into a party so anti-republican and unchristian.

The Know Nothings who have any State and County pride, and who desire to see Old Johnston rise up, Phœnix like, from the ashes and take the position to which she is justly entitled among the foremost counties in the State, have it in their power now to cast their suffrages for a man of superior talents and unblemished character. Messrs. Barnes and Tomlinson were renominated by acclamation. Mr. Barnes is a plain and unpretending farmer of fine practical judgment and a perfect gentleman in all his transactions. Mr. Tomlinson is a gentleman of the noblest impulses, a fluent and forcible speaker, and with all universally popular. Mr. Vinson, the present incumbent, was renominated for the Sheriffalty. During his term of office he has performed the duties with impartiality and ability, and no doubt will be retained.

The entire ticket will be elected by unprecedented majorities, if the Democracy will only do their duty.

A DEMOCRAT FROM PRINCIPLE.

May 10th, 1856.

For the Standard.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It would have been quite a treat to you to have been at Gatesville last Monday. It was Court day. An immense concourse of people thronged the streets in every direction. Monday, by common consent, is the day set apart for the fishermen. The vast amount of fishing operations calls, necessarily, together gentlemen from all parts of the district. Rayner was there too, with his party friends manœuvering for another onslaught on J. Parker Jordan. Notice had been given that the Democratic party would hold a district meeting that afternoon. It was also known that Mr. Jordan would be there to address the meeting. Rayner, doubtless, had been sent for. At three o'clock the meeting was organized. The dark lantern boys crowded the spacious court-room almost to suffocation; and there stood, too, the "visible, invincible" Democracy in all their glory. Mr. Jordan, Mr. Johnson and Mr. Albertson were invited to address the meeting. Albertson spoke first—he delivered an able and argumentative speech of nearly an hour's length. Mr. Johnson spoke with great earnestness and eloquence. The influence of these gentlemen is being felt throughout the district, and will tell in thunder tones at the ballot box. But it is my intention to speak of Mr. Jordan's effort. His proud bearing upon this occasion should be chronicled in letters of gold. I cannot do justice to the occasion. He commenced his speech with that calm, dignified composure, for which he has ever been so remarkable. He said it afforded him infinite pleasure to address the meeting, as he saw Mr. Rayner present. He was glad it was so, as it afforded him an opportunity to vindicate his position from the aspersions of malignant foes. He had an account to settle with Mr. Rayner, and he scorned to allude to him in his absence. He did not intend to imitate him in low vulgarity, but professed to teach him a lesson he should not forget. At this moment Mr. Rayner interfered, and claimed the protection of his "Democratic friends" from the assaults of the Speaker. Mr. Jordan instantly replied, "does that damn dog," or "you damn dog," I forget which, "you are the last man in the world to ask protection from merited castigations." Scarce three words had escaped Mr. J's lips, when Rayner started towards him, and Jordan to Rayner.

Rayner had a hickory in his hand, I suppose an inch in diameter. Jordan, nothing daunted, pressed on to the combat. Rayner raised his stick to give a deadly blow; but Jordan arrested its force with his left hand, and with his right dealt a heavy blow, and was following it up when the friends of both sides interfered. And now the feelings of Jordan's friends burst forth in a perfect torrent. The sympathies of the audience were in Jordan's favor. They were soon separated; confusion was worse confounded. I cannot describe it. Words fall into passion rampant. But by the timely interference of a few who had not lost their reason, order was again restored. Jordan resumed the thread of his speech, and for more than two hours enchained the undivided attention of the large audience with his thrilling eloquence. He alluded to the fact, that advantage had been taken of him by Mr. Rayner, in Hertford, where he, Jordan, was a stranger, and had but few friends, and assaulted him in the most violent and abusive manner. He would now say to that man, he could have anything he wanted, at any time.

Mr. Jordan discussed with burning words the great questions of the day. He illustrated his positions from the rich resources of history and philosophy. Never, never was he so happy. His address was powerful, overwhelming and convincing. He concluded amidst loud and repeated outbursts of applause. He has at last triumphed over the prejudices of his own party, and placed her political foes at his feet.

Allow me, in concluding, to remark that the Democracy of Gates and Chowan are in high spirits, and have gained much strength by the course the gallant Jordan pursued on the present occasion. *En passant*, the Democracy of this district have selected Dr. R. Dillard, of Chowan, as their candidate for the Senate. His nomination is equivalent to his election. But I have no time to write more now.

G.

Gates, N. C., May 22, 1856.

For the Standard.

GUANO CONVENTION, &C.

RALEIGH, May 20, 1856.

The Executive Committee of the North Carolina State Agricultural Society met. Present:—Thomas Ruffin, William R. Pool, Charles L. Hinton, R. A. Hamilton, William H. Jones, and the Secretary.

The object of the meeting being as stated by the Chairman, to have the Society represented in the Convention to be held at Washington City, on the 10th of June next, for the purpose of taking some decisive steps on the part of those interested, for the reduction of the price of Guano:

The following persons were appointed Delegates to said Convention on the part of this Society, viz:

Henry K. Burgwyn, Northampton.

Hon. Weldon N. Edwards, Dr. Henry L. Plummer, Warren.

James M. Bullock, C. H. K. Taylor, A. W. Venable, Thomas Miller, William A. Eaton, S. S. Royster, Granville.

Thomas McGehee, John W. Cunningham, Person.

James E. Williamson, Hon. Bedford Brown, Calvin Graves, George Williamson, Sen'r, Caswell.

William A. Graham, Paul C. Cameron, Elisha Mitchell, William J. Bingham, Orange.

Hon. Thomas Ruffin, Edwin M. Holt, Sen'r, Gen. Benjamin Trollinger, John Stafford, Alamance.

Dr. W. R. Holt, Davidson.

Gen. J. B. Littlejohn, Col. J. A. Whitaker, E. A. Crudup, Franklin.

Richard H. Smith, Thomas P. Devereux, Nicholas L. Long, William Hill, Hon. John Branch, Halifax.

John S. Dancy, Robert R. Bridgers, Henry Mordecai, William Norfleet, William G. Battle, Turner W. Battle, Edgecomb.

Charles L. Hinton, R. A. Hamilton, Thomas J. Lemay, Wilson W. Whitaker, L. O'B. Branch, Needham Price, A. T. Mial, Wake.

R. C. Puryear, Nich. W. Williams, Surry.

Peter W. Hairston, Davie.

John M. Morehead, James Sloan, Robert J. Lindsey, Ralph Gorrell, Guilford.

Josiah Collins, Chas. Pettigrew, H. G. Spruill, J. C. Norcom, Washington.

Lewis Thompson, John Devereux, Cullen Capehart, Bertie.

Wm. K. Lane, Col. John Everitt, George W. Collier, Wayne.

Warren Winslow, Cumberland.

William D. Bethel, Thomas S. Galloway, Dr. Edward F. Broadnax, Hon. Thomas Settle, Rockingham.

Charles F. Fisher, E. D. Austin, J. F. Foard, Rowan.

Hon. A. Rencher, Dr. Fred. Hill, Lawrence Haughton, Chatham.

J. W. B. Watson, Johnston.

L. W. Humphrey, Onslow.

Thomas S. McDowell, Bladen.

Hon. Kenneth Rayner, Hertford.

On motion, ordered, That the Secretary address a letter (which he is authorized to have printed) to each Delegate, notifying him of his appointment.

On motion, it was also

Resolved, That Delegates be appointed to represent the State Society in the Convention of the American Pomological Society, to be held in the City of Rochester, New York, on Wednesday, the 24th day of September next.

The following persons were then appointed to attend said Convention, viz: Messrs. George W. Johnson, of Milton; Joshua Lindley, Guilford; Thomas Lindley, Chatham; and S. W. Westbrook, Guilford.

JOHN C. PARTRIDGE, *Secretary*.

WHO ABOLITIONIZED CONGRESS?—Know-Nothingism is responsible for the abolitionism of Congress. Our Southern Know Nothings now claim only a party of about thirty members in the House of Representatives; but before they became ashamed of their Northern brethren, they boasted of having a majority in that body of at least fifty. This fact was referrred to by Mr. Smith of Tennessee, in a speech a few days ago in the House of Representatives. Of the 234 members, a clear majority of the whole House, who were elected as Know-Nothings, or by Know-Nothing votes. The Washington Union states that the reading of these names was followed by some rich scenes—members, by dozens, rose in their places for "personal explanations." Each name, as announced, seemed to carry with it the explosive properties of a bomb-shell—the Southern Know-Nothings vainly striving to get rid of their Abolition associations, and the Abolition Know-Nothings apparently ashamed of the instrumentality which had given them the seats they occupied. But not one of the hundred and twenty called in question the correctness of Mr. Smith's classification. It cannot in truth be denied that to Know-Nothingism is the South indebted for the swarm of Abolitionists now in Congress seeking to deprive her of her property and make her the slave of Northern fanatics.—*Charlotte (N. C.) Democrat.*

AN AMERICAN PRINCIPLE RECOGNIZED.—One of the conventions held by the Peace Conference in Europe has attached to the treaty the principles that neutral flags cover an enemy's goods, that neutral goods are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag, and that blockades to be binding must be maintained by a force sufficient to prevent access to the coast of an enemy. These principles were first asserted by the United States, as necessary to the freedom of commerce and the right of navigation. After many years of opposition, they are at last adopted as an international law by the leading powers of Europe.—The United States, without being engaged in the war, has therefore won a victory for commerce which will redound as much to the advantage of the world as it does to the American character, for never asserting any principle as an international rule which is not recommended by justice and the sound policy of nations.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Fayetteville was held on Monday last, 19th inst. John D. Starr, H. L. Myrover, E. J. Lilly, J. W. Powell, James Kyle, Daniel McDiarmid, S. T. Hawley, J. W. Pearce and Sampson Boon were elected Directors. A. E. Hall declined a re-election, and Mr. Boon was elected to fill the vacancy. The condition of the Bank is very favorable. The surplus fund amounts to $50,000. *Car.*

Massachusetts will vote the American ticket in November: *Wil. Herald.*

Verily likely. She voted the "American ticket" at the last Congressional election, filling the House of Representatives with a horde of vile abolitionists, whose Americanism was displayed in the election of N. P. Banks, a Black Republican amalgamationist, to the Speaker's chair. *Asheville News.*

The Standard.

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, MAY 28, 1856.

Special Notice.

The STANDARD *is conducted strictly upon the* CASH *system. All papers are discontinued at the expiration of the time for which they have been paid. Subscribers will be notified,* FOUR WEEKS *before their time is out, by a* CROSS MARK *on their papers; and unless the subscription is renewed the paper will be discontinued. This is a rule from which there will be no departure. Watch for the cross mark, and renew your subscription.*

Weekly Standard $2 per annum, in advance.
Semi-Weekly Standard $4 per annum. do.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN TICKET!

FOR GOVERNOR:

THOMAS BRAGG,

OF NORTHAMPTON.

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

For the State at Large:

HENRY M. SHAW, OF CURRITUCK,
SAMUEL P. HILL, OF CASWELL.

Districts:

1st District, WM. F. MARTIN, of Pasquotank,
4th, " GASTON H. WILDER, of Wake,
5th, " S. E. WILLIAMS, of Alamance,
7th, " R. P. WARING, of Mecklenburg.
8th, " W. W. AVERY, of Burke.

FOR THE SENATE:

GASTON H. WILDER.

FOR THE COMMONS:

NATHANIEL G. RAND,
AUGUSTUS M. LEWIS,
MOSES A. BLEDSOE.

FOR SHERIFF:

WILLIAM H. HIGH.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

The Weekly Standard will be furnished during the campaign at the following rates: For six months, one copy, one dollar; five copies, four dollars; six copies, five dollars; ten copies, eight dollars; twelve copies, ten dollars;—cash in advance.

We respectfully solicit subscriptions.

THE CANVASS FOR GOVERNOR.

Mr. Gilmer will address the people at the following times and places:

Halifax, Saturday, June 7th,
Jackson, Northampton, Monday, the 9th,
Murfreesboro', Hertford, Tuesday, 10th,
Gatesville, Gates, Wednesday, the 11th,
Hertford, Perquimans, Thursday, the 12th,
E. City, Pasquotank, Friday, the 13th,
Old Trap, Camden, Saturday, the 14th,
Edenton, Chowan, Monday, the 16th,
Plymouth, Washington, Tuesday, 17th,
Windsor, Bertie, Wednesday, the 18th.

Gov. Bragg will meet Mr. Gilmer at the above times and places.

SMALL POX IN JOHNSTON.

We are glad to learn, as we do from the following letter, that the reports of small pox in Johnston have been exaggerated. We trust there will be no further spread of the disease:

CREACHVILLE, May 23d, 1856.

Editors N. C. Standard:

GENTLEMEN:—From the last Standard I see you have been misinformed as to the number of cases of small pox in this vicinity. So far, there has been but one case out of the family of Mr. Richardson.—Nelson D. Pair was taken two weeks ago to-day; he is now out of danger. Dr. Gill has paid his last visit to him to-day, without a relapse. There has been eleven cases at Mr. Richardson's in all, and all about well or up but one.

Yours, respectfully,
S. P. HORTON.

☞ We are prevented, by the crowded state of our columns, from giving an account of the visit last week of the Oak-City Guards to Wilmington. Our reporter is "one of 'em" and was through the whole campaign. He says his head is in one wild whirl of confusion from the excitement and the *etceteras* of the occasion. We believe him, and have, therefore, the less inclination to crowd out matter having prior claims upon us. From all we hear and see, our reporter is not the only one whose head is in *one wild whirl*. We expect *his* to be clear by our next, and he will speak for himself.

CHATHAM COUNTY.—We are gratified to learn that Robert E. Rives, Esq., is a candidate for the Senate in Chatham. We do not know whether he will have opposition or not. Gen. Cotten, we presume, will again be a candidate; and if he should be, the dark-lanterns may as well "stand from under," as he will throw down some heavy timber among them. We learn that Turner Bynum, Esq., formerly Whig, but now a determined anti-Know Nothing, is a candidate for the Commons. The prospects of the Democrats of Chatham were never so bright as they are now.

GUILFORD COUNTY.—Ralph Gorrell, Esq., is announced for the Senate, and Dr. W. A. Coble and D. F. Caldwell as candidates for the Commons in Guilford. It has been rumored that Gov. Morehead would be a candidate for a seat in the Assembly, but we see no announcement to that effect.

"WESTERN SENTINEL."—We have received the first number of a paper under the foregoing title, published at Winston, Forsyth, by Messrs. Collins and Boner. It is handsomely printed and well edited. The "Sentinel" will do good service in the cause. We wish its Editors the most abundant success.

☞ The Editor of the Weldon Patriot pretends to be greatly shocked at the Democrats of Halifax nominating a candidate for Sheriff; and yet, as a Know Nothing, the Editor of that paper has been solemnly sworn to support all candidates nominated by his K. N. councils, from constables up! What hypocrisy!

☞ We had the pleasure of seeing in our City, on Saturday last, Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, of the Wilmington Light Infantry. He served his country in the Mexican war, and is a good officer, a gentleman, and a noble specimen of our citizen soldiery.

ATTENTION!

The candidates for the Senate, House of Commons, and for Sheriff, will address the people at Joel Jones', on the third Saturday (21st) of June. Come and hear them.

GOOD NEWS FROM THE WEST!

All our intelligence from the Western part of the State continues to be of the most cheering character. A friend, who is well informed, and whose statements may be depended on as strictly correct, writes us as follows from Cleaveland County, under date 19th May, 1856:

"Dr. Columbus Mills, our candidate for re-election to the Senate, addressed the people at Shelby, on Monday last.—He made one of his best efforts, which was well received by the audience. The Dr. has no opposition yet, but it is believed that Col. C. J. Webb, of Rutherford—a K. N. of the darkest stamp—will take a chance. Dr. Mills will be re-elected by a majority of not less than five hundred. The candidates declared themselves on Saturday last, at Shelby. Col. Wright is out for re-election. F. S. Ramsour has, at the urgent solicitations of many Democrats and republican Whigs, declared himself a candidate. Mr. R. is one of the old Jackson Democrats, never having affiliated with either Whiggery or Know Nothingism. He is a man of good information, and is every way fitted to make Cleaveland a good representative. I think there is but little doubt that he will lead in the County. Gilheath Dickson also declared himself. Mr. D. was a candidate two years ago as a Whig; but on Saturday last you ought to have heard him,—it would have done you good,—it would have recompensed you fully for all the difficulties and toils you have had to endure for Democracy. He told the people that he appeared before them two years ago as a Whig, but now the Whig party was disbanded, and the fight was between the Democrats and the Know Nothings; therefore, he was left to choose between them. This was easily done. He said he was out and out with the Democratic party—heartily approved of the administration of President Pierce and of that of Gov. Bragg, and should vote for Gov. Bragg, and also for the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. Mr. D. stands a good chance to be elected. Mark the expression—Gilmer will not get Col. Stowe's vote in Cleaveland, 116. Have you read the letter of T. Davis, of Rutherford? He has taken the same ground with Dickson. Three stronger men than Logan, Davis, and Dickson cannot be found in this Senatorial District,—but these are only three out of many of the old line Whigs who are with us. It is my candid opinion that we will give Gov. Bragg one thousand majority in Cleaveland, Rutherford, and Polk. A great Democratic Mass Meeting has been appointed at Shelby on the second Monday in July. It is intended to be a meeting of the Democrats and anti-Know Nothings of Clingman's and Craige's Districts. The ablest speakers in the country will be present. It is very desirable that both of you come up then, of which you will be further informed. Bragg and Gilmer will address the people at Shelby on the 28th—of which you shall be fully advised. Keep the East well posted as to what we are doing in the West; and if our Eastern brethren will do their full share, Bragg will be re-elected by at least ten thousand majority."

We can assure our correspondent that the Democrats of the East will do their whole duty, both in August and November.

Another well informed friend writes us as follows from Asheville, under date May 17, 1856:

"Gov. Bragg and Mr. Gilmer spoke here to-day, to a very large crowd. Bragg's victory was complete and triumphant. He is "carrying the war into Africa"—into the very dens and caves of the Hindoos. He routed them out of their hiding places, and exposed their abominations to the gaze of an indignant and outraged people. Confusion sat upon the faces of the dark-lanterns, and all who are not utterly and forever joined to their idols manifested hopeful signs of repentance and a disposition to come out from the iniquities of the foul concern. They are wavering and falling away rapidly. We have the advantage of them in the justice of our cause, and quite as much the advantage in the superior ability of our candidate. Gilmer is no match for Bragg on the stump. It has been frequently remarked in my hearing, since the discussion closed, that Gilmer made a poorer defence of Know Nothingism than Carmichael did last summer. If you ever heard Carmichael, you may judge from this how feeble are the efforts of the great Boanerges of Guilford? As far as I can hear, Bragg will certainly run ahead of Clingman's vote in this District. If you do as well down East, you may set the State down for ten thousand majority."

We learn that at every point in the West where the candidates for Governor have spoken, Know Nothings have left the councils and taken position with the Democrats. Nine of them did so at Asheville. We learn also, that T. D. Bryson, Esq., of Jackson Co., is out for Gov. Bragg and on the Democratic platform; and we hear the same as to Col. Rolen, of Cherokee. Their prospects for re-election are good. Dr. Samuel L. Love will most probably be the Democratic candidate in Haywood; and if he should be, he will of course triumphantly carry the County. Mr. N. W. Woodfin will most probably oppose Mr. Coleman again for the Senate, but he will be badly beaten. Dr. Yancy will again sweep Madison, Col. Fagg to the contrary notwithstanding. Mr. Avery, if he should consent to take the field, will carry Burke; and there can be no room for doubting the success of Thomas in the Haywood Senatorial District. We have strong hopes, too, of Buncombe, and sincerely trust that Marcus Erwin may be prevailed upon to run in that County.—"Skies bright, and brightening." Let us *all* do our duty, brother Democrats, and the most signal and glorious victory ever achieved in the State awaits us.

HON. JAMES BUCHANAN.

We have been furnished by J. C. Norman, Esq., of Surry Co., with the following letter from John W. Forney, Esq., for publication. The letter is in reply to one written by Mr. Norman, making certain inquiries in relation to Mr. Buchanan's opinions.—We very cheerfully lay Col. Forney's letter before our readers:

WASHINGTON, May 3, 1856.

JAMES C. NORMAN, Esq., Mount Airy, N. C.

DEAR SIR:—You will excuse me for apparent neglect of your favor of the 11th of April, but absence from Washington, and constant engagements have postponed that reply to this moment.

Mr. Buchanan, for twenty years, has been the stedfast and courageous friend of the South, of her just rights under the Constitution, and of her just claims upon the consideration of her sister States. He was among the earliest, the ablest and the boldest champions of those rights, at a time when they were most industriously assailed under the administration of Gen. Jackson and Mr. Van Buren; and, following his career from that day down to the present moment—when he resisted the attempt to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, when he advocated with massive ability the annexation of Texas, when he stood forth in defence of the war with Mexico, when he insisted upon the enforcement of the fugitive slave law, and urged upon the Legislature of Pennsylvania the repeal of a State law denying to the South the use of our prisons for the detention of our fugitives; finally, when he stood out, ready to stand by the extension of the Missouri line to the Pacific, upon the principle of an equal distribution of the territory of the United States among the States respectively; and this, too, in the face of an almost unbroken northern sentiment against it—in all these events you will find an ample refutation of the accusation that he is doubtful now upon any issue in which the people of the South are interested. He does not desire the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and he does endorse the principles laid down in the Nebraska bill. He declared that the Missouri Compromise had passed away before the Compromise measures of 1850, in a letter dated November of the same year, and now he recognizes the principle of the Nebraska bill as the only one to be applied in the settlement of the question of slavery in the territories. Should he be rejected because he is supposed not to be true to the South in the face of such a record as this, you may rest assured it will fall like a death knell upon the hearts of that true Democracy in the free States which has always stood by your institutions and your rights. I can support any man whom the National Convention may put forth. I have the highest respect and admiration for the President of the United States for his integrity, his ability, and his patriotism. I prefer Mr. Buchanan, however, for reasons eminently satisfactory to myself, and such as no man can fail to respect, who understands them. Give us Mr. Buchanan, and you rally around the institutions of the South a solid and impregnable public opinion in the North which will forever quiet agitation, and strengthen you for years of prosperity and enjoyment of your constitutional franchises.

The story that Mr. Buchanan has ever said that "if there was a drop of Democratic blood in his body he would open his veins and let it out," is one of those puerile falsehoods put in circulation by little minds for the purpose of injuring a great man. It belongs to a class of lies like the ten cents a day, and proves that when such stories are set afloat, nothing else can be found against him. It ought long ago to have been suffered to die in the slough of cast-off calumnies. It has never been located. Once a certificate was produced, stating that this declaration was made in the Court House, at Lancaster, Pa., but hosts of friends of both parties came forward and stamped it as a counterfeit, and the evidences that it is not believed in his own neighborhood now, is to be found in the extraordinary state of public opinion, which would hail his nomination by a majority at the election in November, that would reverse six thousand Whig majority thrown against us for ten years, and give a majority for Mr. Buchanan. I will thank you to let me know exactly how your delegation from North-Carolina stand after they shall have voted for President Pierce. Mr. Buchanan has always been strong in your State, and his friends look to the delegates for support, in the event of a failure to select Mr. Pierce as a candidate for the next Presidency.

I am very truly yours,
J. W. FORNEY.

FORSYTH COUNTY.—A Convention of the Democrats of Forsyth will be held in Winston on Saturday, 14th of June, to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

EXCITING DEBATE IN THE SENATE—SENATOR SUMNER WHIPPED!—In the Senate, on the 20th inst., Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts—who disgraces the seat once occupied by Daniel Webster—delivered himself of a long and studied harangue on Kansas affairs, in which he spoke in the most offensive terms of President Pierce, Senators Douglas and Butler, and of slaveholders generally. He characterized the Kansas-Nebraska act as a great "CRIME," and held these gentlemen, together with the Democratic party, responsible for it. It was a speech full of abuse of his brother Senators—full of the vilest and most dangerous appeals against the domestic institutions of the South, and calculated only to increase the strife between the two sections and lead to disunion and civil war. Mr. Cass characterized it as the most "anti-American and unpatriotic" speech he had ever heard; Mr. Douglas followed, denouncing Sumner in the severest terms as an enemy to the Union, and holding him up in his true colors before the country; and Mr. Mason, of Va., concurring with Judge Douglas, regretted that Senators were required by the circumstances of their position to have personal intercourse with a man like Sumner, so lost to all decency, honor, and truth. Sumner retorted in the bitterest terms; and here the debate closed.

But the meanest feature in Sumner's conduct was his attack on Judge Butler, of South-Carolina, who was absent. This was the conduct of a coward.—Judge Douglas told him what he would do when Judge Butler returned—"he would slip to his seat, whisper a private apology, and beg him to accept that in lieu of a public one." But we give the account as we find it in the papers, of the chastisement which Sumner received at the hands of Mr. Brooks, of S. C., the nephew of Judge Butler:

Whipping the Insulting Yankee Abolitionist.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—To-day, immediately after the adjournment of Congress, while Mr. Charles Sumner, Black Republican Know-Nothing of Massachusetts, was still in the Senate Chamber, he was approached by Mr. Preston S. Brooks, Democratic member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina.

Mr. Brooks, accused Summer with having slandered his grey-headed relative and friend, (Senator Butler of S. C.,) and immediately struck him with his cane. Sumner fell to the floor, and Brooks repeated the blows till he deprived Sumner of all power of speech. No one interfered to prevent the whipping, until Brooks felt satisfied he had given the cowardly yankee a thorough caning. This being very satisfactorily effected, Sumner was taken to his room. It has not yet been ascertained whether the blows are dangerously serious, but one thing is certain, Sumner finds himself in a sore skin.

Later Accounts of the Whipping of Senator Sumner.

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The whipping given to Senator Sumner, of Mass., by the gallant Brooks, of S. C., is all the topic of the District of Columbia. The graceful, cool, and effective manner in which the insulting Yankee was used up, amuses all, and none feel sympathy for him as he showed no kind of pluck, but allowed himself to be beaten "anyhow."

Some of the eye-witnesses say that Brooks struck Sumner as many as fifty blows with his cane, mainly on the head. The latter seemed terribly prostrated, and was sitting in an arm chair when the attack was made on him. In due time Brooks was arrested.

This afternoon Mr. Brooks appeared before Justice Hollingshead, and was held to bail in the sum of $500, for his appearance to-morrow (Friday,) to answer the charge.

The latest accounts are, that Mr. Sumner is better, and was expected to resume his seat in the course of a day or two. It will be seen from the following that this whipping has stirred up Boston:

Sympathy for Sumner in Boston.

BOSTON, May 23.—The attack on Mr. Sumner, yesterday, creates much excitement here and throughout the State. The indignation is general and irrespective of party. The first account was read in the House of Representatives yesterday, and caused much excitement. It is not improbable that some public action will be taken this morning. A rumor that Sumner was dead gained credence and caused intense anxiety.

In the House of Representatives this morning, Mr. Temple, an "American," offered an order that a joint committee be appointed to consider what action should be taken in reference to the assault made upon Senator Sumner. The order was unanimously adopted. A committee was appointed on the part of the House, and the order sent to the Senate for their concurrence.

A public meeting of the citizens of Boston has been called for this evening to consider the matter.

COMPLIMENTARY.—We were pleased to see Capt. Harrison, of the Oak-City Guards, and quite a number of his Corps, in undress uniform, escort Col. Jno. L. Cantwell, Commandant of the Wilmington Light Infantry, to the Depot, on Monday evening last, on his return home. It was a well deserved tribute to the gallant Col. and his spirited Corps. Success to them—and with such a Commander they cannot fail to win it.

We invite attention to the advertisement of M. De Reu in another column. This gentleman comes highly recommended, as is evidenced by a large number of respectable certificates.

"Now, we put the question to every candid and fair-minded voter, what has Gov. Bragg ever done for the honor and prosperity of the State?"

Raleigh Register.

What has Gov. Bragg ever done *against* the honor and prosperity of the State. He never tried to array one section of the State aganist the other by signing a public address as Mr. Gilmer has done. He never joined a secret oath bound party that pledged its members to proscribe their neighbors and brand them as perjurers and unworthy the notice of good men simply because they would not suffer themselves and the public to be deceived. Mr. Gilmer has done so—Gov. Bragg never did.

Another thing Gov. Bragg has never done: he never opposed his country in time of war.

Fay. Car.

A STRONG CASE FOR THE OLD LINE WHIGS.—The Editor of the Ripley (Mississippi) Advertiser makes out a strong case for the consideration of such of the old-line Whigs as have refused all connexion with the Know-Nothings. He says:

"If, as the leaders of the Know-Nothing party now assert, and we believe truly, the issues between Whigs and Democrats no longer exist; if they have passed away, and there is now no matter of dispute between them, why may they not unite and act together as brethren? Can any one tell? If one of our churches were to lay aside its organization, and cease to exist as a body, surely the members of the dissolved church would have a right to worship in any neighboring church which they might prefer, or even to become members of it. Yet how the *order* persecutes a Whig who prefers Democracy to it."

The Missouri Gubernatorial Nomination.

ST. LOUIS, May 23.—The Democrat publishes Mr. Benton's reply to the letter apprizing him of his nomination for governor; but he neither accepts nor declines, saying that he will keep the matter under consideration until his return to Missouri.

The Bentonians of Platte congressional district have nominated S. J. Lowe, and the anti-Bentonians Capt. Craig.

Connecticut United States Senator.

NEW HAVEN, May 23.—The legislature met in joint convention again to-day. Three more ballots were taken for United States senator. On the last ballot the vote stood: Toucey, 101; Dixon, 92. Adjourned to Wednesday next.

CARTERET COUNTY.—The Democrats of Carteret held a meeting in Beaufort on Monday of last week, and nominated W. P. Ward, of Jones, to represent the two Counties in the Senate, and Mr. L. T. Oglesby to represent Carteret in the House of Commons, D. H. Bell, Esq., was nominated for Sheriff. With these gentlemen to carry the standard of the Democracy of the above Counties, in the approaching contest, no fears are entertained of their defeat.

Newbern Journal.

CANDIDATES.—Maj. Daniel C. McIntyre, of Richmond County, is announced by "the old line Whigs of the lower end of Richmond" as a candidate for the Senate from Richmond and Robeson. Mr. McIntyre ably represented Richmond in the Commons in the session of 1852–53.

Fay. Obs.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE STANDARD

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

The Week—The Crampton affair—A Peaceable solution—Clayton and Crampton—More Rail road bills—Vote against adjournment—A session of extraordinary length—Two Vetoes in one day—The President firm in his principles—No business to be done—Castigation of Mr. Sumner—Investigation ordered—News from Kansas—Exciting accounts—Abolition violence.

The week closing to-day has been one of much excitement even for Washington. The Crampton case, the flagellation of Senator Sumner, the telegraphic accounts from Kansas, together with the approach of the Cincinnati Convention and the presence of many of the delegates thereto, conspire to maintain curiosity on the tip-toe of excitement.

The Crampton matter has not been finally disposed of, but there is no doubt definite action has been decided upon by the President. Lord Clarendon's reply to Mr. Marcy's great despatch of the 28th December has been published by the English government, and is accompanied by Mr. Crampton's defence. The reply is exceedingly moderate in tone, and makes it certain that, under any circumstances, war between the two countries will not be a consequence of this embroilment. Lord Clarendon rests his reply principally on the denial of the correctness and reliability of the evidence produced by the United States, but admits that if the proof was sufficient, the demand of our government would not be unreasonable. So far as the international offence may be concerned, probably Lord Clarendon's apology will be accepted as ample, but Mr. Crampton being personally offensive owing to his connection with the affair, he will be dismissed. The dismissal will be accompanied by a further statement of the case by Mr. Marcy, full of conciliatory words, but insisting upon the sufficiency of the evidence adduced to convict Mr. Crampton, and therefore, that his dismissal is justified by the principles laid down by Lord Clarendon himself. The reply is probably in course of preparation at the present time, and as soon as completed the final action of the government will be immediately promulgated.

It is rumored that a correspondence has occurred between Mr. Clayton and Mr. Crampton relative to the misrepresentation by the latter of Mr. Clayton's views in connection with the Colony of Bay Islands, which has not yet been brought to a conclusion. It will be difficult to reconcile the diverse statements of the two parties to the controversy. Mr. Cass has also corrected in the Senate the misstatement of his own views.

Several more bills appropriating alternate sections of the public lands for the benefit of Railroads in Florida, Alabama, Louisiana, Wisconsin and Minnesota, have passed the House during the present week. Under the operation of these acts nearly all the land offices in Iowa, and wherever locations have been most actively made, are closed up, not to be opened again until these roads have been definitely located. In the meantime warrants for bounty land cannot be located advantageously, and the price has rapidly fallen.

An effort was made on Monday to introduce a joint resolution to adjourn both Houses of Congress on the 5th of August next, but the motion to suspend the rules, requiring two-thirds, did not receive a majority even—the vote being 62 to 77. A session of extraordinary length is, therefore, a certainty, and it is made manifest by this vote, that the black republicans intend to prolong it just so long as may be necessary to keep up the agitation at the required height to affect the Presidential election. Nothing less than the yellow fever, which some people suppose will make Washington a visitation this year, will drive these agitators from the National Capitol. The session will not close until some time in September, or perhaps the first of October, or until the Kansas Commission has returned, made its report, and the whole matter has been discussed by the black Republicans for the advancement of abolition interests.

As your correspondent anticipated the River and Harbor bills passed by Congress have been vetoed by the President, two of them having been returned with his objections in a single day. Thus President Pierce stands to his principles, turning neither to the right nor the left, influenced by no considerations of personal ambition, but faithfully discharging his constitutional obligations in the face of a large majority of Congress against him. If it was supposed that the near approach of the National Convention would influence his action on this question by a desire of conciliating opposite sections of the Union, the contrivers of the scheme are certainly disappointed; while the President, by this manifestation of firmness and integrity, makes his position more sure with the mass of the people.

Not much will be done in Congress during the month of June, as during that month will occur some four important political conventions. It is customary for Congress to take a week about the first of June to remove the carpets, and so on; a recess will be taken from Thursday or Friday next, for a week or ten days, and a great many of the Democratic members will spend the time at Cincinnati. Delegates to the Convention are passing along every day, stopping a few days here, getting all the points, as they suppose, and then proceeding leisurely on their journey.

The punishment inflicted upon Mr. Sumner by Mr. Brooks, of S. C., for the use of disrespectful and insulting language towards that State and towards one of its Senators, Judge Butler, then and now absent, is viewed by Southern men as a merited chastisement for the abuse of his privileges indulged in by the Massachusetts Senator. Among Mr. Sumner's friends and admirers, he will be looked upon as a hero and martyr, and the castigation he so richly merited, be made the occasion for long and numberless assaults upon the South and upon slavery. Mr. Sumner, relying upon his priviliges as a Senator, indulged in a license of speech unknown among gentlemen who hold themselves responsible personally for their own declarations, and no other redress was in the power of the injured parties than the one resorted to by Col. Brooks. This gentleman is a nephew of Judge Butler, and on this ground, in the absence of the latter, felt justified in resenting it summarily. Both Houses have appointed committees to investigate the affair, but upon what ground the House rests its right to institute proceedings in the matter until it had been brought to its notice by some action of the Senate is not altogether apparent. The propriety of Mr. Brooks' expulsion has been privately discussed among the abolition leaders of the House, and nothing but the knowledge that such a resolution could not be passed will deter them from its introduction. In the meantime it is said the bloody shirt has been forwarded to Boston, where it will be exhibited for the wonderment of the abolition gentry generally.

The telegraphic despatches from Kansas during the week have demonstrated the probability of an early collision between the parties in that Territory, and to-day a rumor has been received that it has actually occurred. Still, it has not been officially announced, but the excitement prevailing in the Territory, if the telegraphic accounts are true, gives to the rumor some degree of credibility. It is a noticeable circumstance that ever since the return of Reeder to the Territory and the arrival of the Congressional Commission, with its squad of abolition Clerks, Reporters and Sergeant-at-Arms, all engaged as correspondents for abolition papers published in the Eastern States, the telegraph has done little else than communicate exciting accounts of the difficulties in Kansas. For some time previous quiet had prevailed throughout the Territory, and but for the presence of a body of agitators, selected for that especial purpose by the abolition House of Congress, quiet would have continued to reign, and the supremacy of the laws been maintained even in the Free State settlements. Reeder, Robinson and others have attempted to escape from the Territory and from the consequences of their traitorous acts, leaving their deluded followers to take issue with the U. S. authorities. The Commission appointed Robinson a bearer of despatches to Washington, attempting to get him out of the Territory in that way; but the Missouri people discovered him, and he was returned to the legal officers of Kansas. Such is the consequence of abolition efforts to control the institutions of this new Territory.

MECKLENBURG.

PHILADELPHIA May 23, 1856.

To the Editors of the Standard:

There has never been a time since the formation of our government when the nomination for the Vice Presidency on the part of the Democracy of the country was of the paramount importance that it now is. The confusion of parties, or rather the confusion of our opponents, makes it not only possible but highly probable that there will be three regular candidates in the field for the Presidency. If this should be the case, it will be equally certain that there will be no election by the people unless the Democrats should outnumber all opposition. The adversary, of course, will not be able to divide and conquer. Under the most favorable state of things a failure to elect by the primary electors, has always been deprecated as a dangerous calamity; and every expedient has uniformly been resorted to to avert it. We do not contemplate it now, but it is certainly the part of wisdom to look it in the face, and to be as well prepared for the worst as possible. I have said the Vice Presidency on our ticket will be a matter of paramount importance; it is in view of the worst that I make the assertion, and my reason shall be my authority. In case of a failure to elect by the people the present Congress will have the right to choose between the three highest. To be more explicit, in the event of a failure, the House of Representatives will have the right to select a President from the three highest on the list of those voted for by the people for that office, and the Senate will have the right to choose a Vice President from the two highest on the list of those voted for by the people for that office. The Senate is Democratic and stands ready to vote for the Cincinnati nominee for the Vice Presidency, and will elect him on the first ballot. In the House of Representatives there are three separate and distinct party organizations. The black Republicans are strongest, but they are too weak to carry the votes of a majority of the States. The Democrats are weaker, and the Southern Know Nothings weakest. These are all immixable elements, and upon such a question as the Presidency would stand asunder until dooms-day. This House will ballot day after day until the fourth of March, when their efforts will end in a failure to elect a President. The Vice President chosen by the Senate will then be President of the United States. This may seem to you far-fetched, but if there is a spark of honesty in the professions of those who compose the present House of Representatives it is inevitable, and should be looked in the face while it is yet to-day. Southerners, whatever may be their politics, will be loyal to their hearths and homes, too true to the interests of their children and their children's children, ever to vote for Seward or any one of his coadjutors. They will hold the balance of power as Know Nothings. Joined with the Democrats they could elect the Cincinnati nominee for the Presidency, but would they prefer that to the alternative? I doubt it. By standing aside and allowing the Vice President to become President, they may conclude that they will lose nothing on the score of principle, and keep their consistency besides. This is all fair argument from rational premises, and forces the conclusion that, the chances are nearly equal that the Cincinnati nominee for the Vice Presidency will be the next President of the United States. I know you will reply to this that we can and will elect our man; I think so too, but would it injure us to place such an adjunct upon the ticket as would in case of a failure stand us instead? Will it injure us? Would it injure the South to be prepared for the contingency; She is about to yield the first dignity to the North; she will yield every thing if she does not secure the next to herself, and not only to herself for one of her sons, but to one who has been and yet is thoroughly identified with the Nebraska issue.—That issue is uppermost, and will be until November, and there is a popularity and an unpopularity attached to it, and even in our own ranks, and you cannot be safe without maintaining it to the bitter end. Dobbin is in for it, his fortunes are in the same boat—you are in for him, hold on, his other antecedents are sound, and if you get him all will be well. With your man or my man for President, we are safe, the Union is safe, provided there is no failure to elect; but with Dobbin on for Vice President we are safe any how. Tell your delegates to do as others have done—demand their dues. If you have not done so, tell Burton Craige to go to the Convention. I know the West and I know him; they will like him there; they like a man that has "good hard sense like a horse," and Craige has it. Tell him if he does not owe it to Dobbin he owes it to North Carolina, and above all, he owes it to her enemies. Issues involving the question of negro slavery are delicate and slippery; I tell you from my gray hairs you ought to have either the Judge or Jury when they are to be tried. Dobbin has formed and expressed an opinion, and even with that, is not too strong for you. If you lose Pierce, Buchanan and Douglas, you will have the greater reason to contend for him. He is the best for you, and he is the least objectionable to the North.

S. H.

From the Wilmington Herald.

The following is a copy of Capt. Harrison's remarks on behalf of the Oak City Guards, and in reply to Mr. Baker:

SIR:—On behalf of the company I have the honor to command, I thank you for this cordial welcome to Wilmington.

We are proud, Sir, to set foot upon your soil, consecrated as it is by so many glorious revolutionary recollections, and peopled as it now is by men worthy of that State fame, which belongs in common to us all. We know that if the patriots of Mecklenburg, dared on the 20th May 1775, to defy despotic power and sever forever their connection with the British Crown, the men of the Cape Fear country were with them in heart, and were foremost among the first, in all the struggles which preceded that memorable declaration; and, that your ancestors in all these regions responded with flashing swords and glittering bayonets to that call of patriotism from the Western Mountains. Honored evermore be the memories of the men of that day! Sir, they are honored—their fame can never die. This vast assemblage—these exultant banners—this reunion of their descendants, on this favored spot, to celebrate the 81st year of the independence of North Carolina—the smile of matron and maiden beaming upon us, and the blessings of the venerable of olden times, who yet linger here—the "pomp and circumstance" of this occasion—all these, and more than I could mention, attest the respect and reverence in which we all hold the *men* and the *deed* of May 1775.

Sir, we bring you warm and soldierly greetings from our "City of Oaks." We anticipate much pleasure from this visit to your enterprising and patriotic city, and we trust that this occasion and its incidents may serve to bind still more closely together the Capitol and the first commercial city of the State. I again thank you in my own name, and in behalf of the "Oak City Guards" and our citizen friends, who accompany us, for the heart felt and complimentary terms in which you have made us welcome to Wilmington.

* * * * * * *

The "Oak City Guards" left us on yesterday by the afternoon train, for Goldsboro'. Prior to their departure, they visited the Mayor and called at the residences of other citizens. They were escorted to the Depot by the Wilmington Light Infantry, where quite a large crowd collected to bid farewell to our military visitors. Capt. Harrison took occasion before the final departure of his Company to return their thanks for the hearty reception they had received. The Captain's remarks having been handed us, we publish them with pleasure. They were as follows:

Capt. Cantwell, and Gentlemen of the Wilmington Light Infantry:

There is a touching old song, which says "That the heart feels most when the lips move not."—However true this may be, and however becoming silence may be regarded on some occasions, I sincerely trust that I shall not be deemed deficient in feeling in making a few parting remarks to you, at this time. No! On the contrary, language fails me to express the deep and heart-felt gratitude, which not only I, but my whole Company feel for the unmitigated kindness we have received at your hands, from the moment of our arrival in your city down to the present time. Be assured that we will ever cherish a lively recollection of our visit to Wilmington, and not until memory ceases to perform its wonted functions, can we ever forget the marked kindness you have shown us, and the hospitality so generously extended to us by the citizens of your town.

A poetess, of no inconsiderable celebrity, has said,

"Let what will lure our onward way,
Farewell's a bitter word to say."

This is indeed most true.—But the bitterness of our parting is diminished by the sangunie hope of a joyful re-union, at no very distant day. Yes,—we must—we will meet again. The "Oak City Guards" unanimously desire it, and have firmly resolved to bring it about. They wish to reciprocate, as far as possible, the kind treatment they have received; and they will never rest satisfied until this purpose of their hearts is accomplished. And though we may not equal Wilmington in the reception and entertainment of soldiers, we promise for ourselves and our fellow-citizens, to do everything that can be done to make your visit agreeable and pleasant. Bright eyes shall beam upon, and angelic smiles shall welcome you; true and honest hearts shall open to receive you, and manly arms shall embrace you.

And now, gentlemen of the "Light Infantry," wishing you, for myself and the "Oak City Guards," continued prosperity and happiness and with a hearty "God bless you," to each and every one of your noble and gallant corps, I conclude by borrowing an idea from the best of all books:

"Peace be within thy walls," O! Wilmington, "and plenteousness within thy palaces—for my brethern and my companions' sake, I will now say, 'Peace be within thee.'"

He was replied to, on behalf of the Wilmington Light Infantry, by Lieut. W. L. DeRosset, in a few short but handsome remarks.

THE MARKETS.

RALEIGH MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY FOR THE STANDARD, BY
BECKWITH & CLAYTON,
Dry Goods and Grocery Dealers, Fayetteville Street.

RALEIGH, May 19, 1856.

FLOUR—From $5½ to $6. Declining.
MEAL—65 to 70c. per bushel.
PEAS—50 to 60; black 70 to 80c.
OATS—40 to 45c, per bushel.
FODDER—75 to 80c. per hundred.
HAY—55 to 60c. per hundred.
COTTON—9¼ to 9½c.
BACON—Hog round, 12 to 12½c.
LARD—12½c.
BEEF—In good demand 7½ to 7¾c. on the hoof.
LAMBS—Good, $1 to $1 25, in good demand.
BUTTER—20 to 25c.
CHICKENS—12½ to 20c.
EGGS—10c. per dozen.

NORFOLK MARKET.

REPORTED FOR THE "NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD,"
BY A. M. M'PHEETERS & CO.,
Wholesale Grocers, Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

NORFOLK, May 24, 1856.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour are light, but the market is dull. We quote S. F. $6¾@7; Extra $7¾@8; Family $8¼@8¾, cash and time.

CORN dull at 50@53c.

NAVAL STORES—Tar very dull with full stock; we have no sales to quote from. Spt's Tarpentine in fair demand at 40c; crude dull at $2 75@3; common Rosin $1 25 @1 31.

STAVES dull—we quote R. O. hhd. $26; W. O. hhd. $45; heading $65.

DRIED FRUIT very dull, with small sales; apples 70@75c. No sales peaches.

LIME—Scarce and in demand. Thomaston $1 10 @ $1 15; W. C. $1 31@1 37.

HERRINGS—No cut in market nor likely to be, the small catch this season having induced the fishermen to put up only gross. We quote gross $5¼@5½; Family Roe $8½ @ 9; half bbls. do. $5@5¼.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 24, 1856.

No change in the price of BACON—fair supply on market and in store. The supply of CORN is small—stock in store not large; we quote at 72 to 75 cents per bushel.—COTTON—sales at 10 to 10¼. The supply of FLOUR is equal to the demand—stock in Warehouse is large for the season.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE is lower—30 to 31 cts. per gallon. Raw do. Yellow Dip $1 85 per bbl. *Car.*

WILMINGTON MARKET.

WILMINGTON, May 24, 1856.

TURPENTINE—Arrives sparingly, and market remains without change. Further sales yesterday of only 150 bbls. at $3 for new virgin, $1 80 for old virgin, $2 25 for yellow dip, and $1 25 for hard, ℔ 280 lbs. No sales to-day.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Sales yesterday of 175 bbls. at 35 cents ℔ gallon. Nothing done this morning.

ROSIN—No sales in common. 133 bbls. No. 1 sold yesterday at $2 50, $3@$4 per bbl., as in quality.

TAR—Sales yesterday of 100 bbls. at $1 30, and 166 do. at $1 25 per bbl.

BACON—Sales from store yesterday, of 1,500 lbs. N. C. hams at 13½ cents per lb.

CORN—Received a cargo of 1,500 bushels, which has changed hands at 58 cents per bushel. *Journal.*

MARRIED.

On the 11th inst., by Elijah H. Morgan, Esq., Mr. J. H. Finch to Miss Susan Hopkins.

Also on the 20th inst., by M. H. Deans, Esq., Mr. Alfred Eur to Miss Delila Finch, all of Nash County.

☞ City papers please copy.

DIED.

In Beaufort, Carteret County, on the 13th inst., Lavinia B., infant daughter of Josiah F. and Susan B. Bell, aged six months and three days.

The ruthless and unsparing hand of death has deprived the kindest of parents, of one of the most cherished objects of their affection and love. In the solemn gloom of their grief and sorrow, the severe pang of affliction is alleviated by the consoling reflection that she has exchanged the "ills that flesh is heir to," for that rest where troubles and the cares incident to human life, are unknown. The smiles of infancy, its innocense and its charms, have all perished to bloom into imperishable loveliness and beauty in heaven.

V.

GREAT NORTHERN ROUTE!
By the Seaboard Railroad and Bay Steamers!
Via NORFOLK TO BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
Through from Wilmington, N. C., to New York, in thirty-six hours, without loss of sleep.

THIS ATTRACTIVE ROUTE, DAILY, VIA WELDON, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, and PHILADELPHIA to NEW YORK, has, for the past six years, enjoyed a reputation for ease and comfort not claimed by any other Line between New Orleans and New York.

The Railroad is now officered with gentlemanly Conductors, and the large and commodious Steamers LOUISIANA, Capt. George W. Russell, (1100 tons burthen,) and NORTH CAROLINA, Capt. Cannon, are too well known to the Travelling Public to need further description.

Schedule Between Wilmington and New York.

Leave Wilmington, N. C., at 6 A. M.
" Weldon, (160 miles,) 3 P. M.
" Portsmouth & Norfolk, (80 miles,) 6 P. M.
" Baltimore, (180 miles,) 9 A. M.
" Philadelphia, (100 miles,) 2 P. M.
Arrive in New York, (100 miles,) 6 P. M.

☞ Total distance 620 miles in thirty-six hours.

Passengers by this Line enjoy a comfortable night's rest on the Bay Steamers, and are privileged to lay over at night at any point, and resume their trip by daylight.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Passengers will have their Baggage CHECKED at WELDON for BALTIMORE.

For further information and Through Tickets, (which are good either by the Bay or the Potomac route,) apply, in Wilmington, at the office of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, or in Weldon, of E. N. Peterson, agent Seaboard route.

A. WORRALL, *Sup't.*

May 24, 1856. 54—sw1m.

JOHN CREECH,
GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
39 North Water St., Wilmington, N. C.

WILL PAY DILIGENT ATTENTION TO THE sale of all kinds of produce, avoiding unnecessary charges, and sending prompt returns.

Just received in store, and daily receiving, a large stock of foreign and domestic Liquors, such as Brandies, Rum, Gin, old Monongahela Whiskey and other kinds, both fine and common. Also Coffee, Sugar, Candles, Cigars, Soaps, Oranges, Raisins and Apples always on hand. All articles sold wholesale very cheap for cash. Quck sales and small profits. Remember 39, North Water street, Wilmington, N. C.

May 27, 1856. 1126—wly.

FENCING ACADEMY.—FENCING, THE BEST Gymnastic Exercise both for men and Youths. The subscriber begs leave to inform the public generally that he has opened his Salle d'Armes for the ensuing season, where he will give instruction in the art of FENCING with the Small Sword, the Sabre, the Bayonet, or Lance. This graceful healthful and useful art has been thoroughly mastered by the subscriber, who was a pupil in one of the celebrated Military Academies in Europe, and he feels confident that those who patronize his Salle d'Armes will always rejoice that they seized the opportunity of becoming acquainted with an accomplishment so elegant, and exercise so conducive to sound and vigorous health, and a means of self-defence so free from the objections urged against other arts practiced with the same view.

Further particulars, as also the best of references, can be obtained by calling at the subscriber's. At the request of the pupils, no spectators shall be admitted during the hours of private instruction.

For Terms, etc., Fayetteville Street, second house from Broad St.

ED. DE REU.

May 28, 1856. 54—pt

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—James H. Forbes vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the State, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks, commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of our independence.

H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.

May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.—PITT County.—Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1856.—Alfred & Noah Forbes, vs. Joseph C. Bridgers.—Original attachment.

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Joseph C. Bridgers, the defendant in this case, is a non-resident of the Sate, or so absconds or conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served upon him; It is therefore ordered by the Court that publication be made in the North-Carolina Standard for six successive weeks commanding the said defendant to appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the county aforesaid, at the Court House in Greenville, on the first Monday of August next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against him.

Witness: Henry Sheppard, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Greenville, the first Monday of May, A. D. 1856, and in the 80th year of American independence.

H. SHEPPARD, Clerk.

May 27, 1856. 1126—w6w.

NEW BOOKS.—MARRIED, NOT MATED.

Mimic Life, by Mrs. Ritchie, (Mrs. Mowatt.
Sallad for the Social, by the Author of Sallad for the Solitary.
Ernest Linwood, by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz.
Annual of Scientific Discovery for 1856.
Rogers' Table Talk.
Gardening for the South.
A Forest Tragedy and other tales, by Grace Greenwood.
Shoepac Recollections, a wayside glimpse of American life
The Old Dominion, by G. P. R. James.
Travels in the United States and Cuba, by the Hon. Miss Murray.
Italian Sights and Papal Principles seen through American Spectacles by James Jackson Jarves.
Harper's Magazine for June. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON, VOL. 2, FOR subscribers only, at POMEROY'S.

HIAWATHA, BY LONGFELLOW, PRICE $1. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

MACAULAY'S HISTORY OF ENGLAND, 7 DIF- ferent editions, and in various styles of binding. For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

NEW POEM.—THE ANGEL IN THE HOUSE, 75 cents. For sale by

W. L. POMEROY.

May 27, 1856. 54—

WILLIAM A. ALLEN,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Practices in the Courts of Wake, Granville, and Franklin. All business confided to him shall have his prompt attention. His Post-office is Rogers' Store, Wake Co. N. C.

May 26, 1856. 54—w&swly.

WE ARE REQUESTED TO ANNOUNCE W. D. Jones as a condicate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

May 27, 1856. 54—td.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION IN GRANVILLE.—The Democrats of the County of Granville are requested to meet in Convention on the last Saturday in May, the same being the 31st, in the town of Oxford, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Senate and House of Commons. A full meeting is most desirable in order that there should be free and full expression of the wishes of the party.

MANY VOTERS.

May 10, 1856. 50—td.

CONDENSED ENGLISH CHANCERY REPORTS.—REPORTS OF CASES DECIDED IN the High Court of Chancery. Edited by E. D. Ingraham, Esq. Vols. 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, for sale at $3 per vol. bound in calf, by

H. D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 22—

COMMON SCHOOLS.—THE COMMITTEE OF Examination for Wake county will attend at the Court house, on the first Saturdays in June, July, and August at 11 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates as teachers of common schools.

JOSEPH J. YOUNG,
F. J. HUTCHINS,
W. W. WHITAKER,
Committee.

May 23, 1856. 51—swtA1.

Mayor's Office, Raleigh, May 21, 1856.

THE CITIZENS OF RALEIGH ARE INVITED TO assemble in the City Hall on Saturday the 31st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M., to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

W. D. HAYWOOD, Mayor.

Raleigh, May 23, 1856. 51—swtd.

Important Sale of Valuable Property IN WELDON, NORTH-CAROLINA.

ON MONDAY, THE 9TH DAY OF JUNE, (PROXIMO,) between the hours of 12 o'clock, M., and 1 o'clock, P. M., will be sold on the premises to the highest bidder, the valuable property known as the WELDON HOTEL, together with all the furniture and fixtures thereto belonging.

The building is entirely new and well arranged and capable of accommodating a large number of guests. The dining room is very spacious, and capable of seating several hundred persons comfortably, and its conveniences together with those of the cook ng department are unsurpassed by those of any such establishment in the Southern country.

The ticket office of the Seaboard & Roanoke Railroad Company, and that of the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad Company, are in the building, and being situated immediately on the Railroad, the car shed adjoining the whole front of the house, it presents peculiar advantages to persons who desire to engage in the business of Hotel Keeping. The house is at present enjoying a good run of business.

It is deemed unnecessary to enter into a more detailed description as persons wishing to purchase are requested to examine the property before the day of sale.

TERMS.—6, 12 and 18 months in equal payments. Bonds with approved security will be required.

T. J. JARRATT & CO.

May 13, 1856. 51—swtd.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.—GREENE COUNTY.—Superior Court of Law, April Term, A. D., 1856. Mary Aldridge, use of Macon Moye vs. John K. Taylor.—Attachment.

In this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendant, John K. Taylor, is beyond the limits of the State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him; it is therefore ordered by the Court that the Clerk of this Court make advertisement in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in Raleigh in this State, for six weeks notifying the said defendant to be and appear at our next Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Greene, at the Court House in Snow Hill, on the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in September next, and then and there replevy or plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be rendered against him and his interest in the lands of the late William B. Taylor, heretofore levied on, be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.

Witness, Allen Croom, Clerk of our said Court at office, the 2d Monday after the fourth Monday in March, A. D., 1856. ALLEN CROOM, C. S. C.

April 19, 1856. 1125—w6w.

VIRGINIA SPRINGS.

South-Side, Richmond & Danville, and Virginia & Tennessee Railroads.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Shortest, most comfortable and most expeditious Route to the VIRGINIA SPRINGS through by day-light, and Baggage checked through, except on Stages.

VISITORS TO THE VIRGINIA SPRINGS BY this route, take the South-Side Railroad cars at Petersburg, or the Richmond & Danville cars at Richmond, at 6 A. M., daily, (Sundays excepted,) arrive at Lynchburg to dinner, and thence, via the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, reach Bonsack's Depot at 3 1-4, and Salem at 4 P. M., and at either place take

KENT, SUMMERSON & CO'S FINE LINE OF STAGES!

Those via Bonsack's lodge at Fincastle, dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs [17 miles] early on the evening of the second day from Petersburg, or Richmond, without NIGHT TRAVEL, and with but 64 miles of Staging. Or by the Salem route, stop all night at the Roanoke Red Sulphur Springs, (10 miles distant from Salem,) dine at the Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs, and arrive at the White Sulphur Springs on the evening of the following day.

The Virginia & Tennessee Railroad is located through a most romantic country, possessing a climate unsurpassed for its salubrity and delightful temperature. The road passes the base of the

PEAKS OF OTTER!

And within three miles of the Allegheny Springs, one mile of the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs, and within four miles of the Yellow Sulphur Springs; all pleasantly situated a few miles apart, on the Eastern slope of the Alleghany mountain, in Montgomery county. The waters of these Springs are celebrated for their great medicinal qualities, the accommodations are excellent, and have been greatly increased since last season.

☞ Visitors to the Red Sulphur Springs take Kent, Summerson & Co's Stages at Newbern Depot, on the evening of the day that they leave Petersburg or Richmond, and arrive at the Springs on the following day to dinner, and Salt Sulphur Springs early in the evening of the second day from Richmond or Petersburg.

The Road from Newbern Depot to the Red Sulphur Springs, (38 miles,) has been graded and greatly improved since last season, and is now regarded as one of the best turnpikes in the mountains.

The line of Telegraph from Richmond will be completed and in operation to the Montgomery White Sulphur Springs early in June.

Passengers to Knoxville, Tennessee, take Kent, Summerson & Co's stages at the Western terminus of the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad, now 180 miles from Lynchburg (and being extended Westward at the rate of 8 miles per month) to the Eastern terminus of the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, and arrive at Knoxville in 2 1-2 days from Petersburg or Richmond.

Fare from Petersburg or Richmond:

To Red Sweet, or Sweet Springs	via Bonsack's,	$10 00
" " " " "	" Salem,	10 50
" White Sulphur Springs	" Bonsack's,	11 00
" " " "	" Salem,	11 50
" Red Sulphur Springs,		12 25
" Alleghany Springs,		8 00
" Montgomery White Sulphur Springs,		8 25
" Yellow Sulphur Springs,		8 45
" Knoxville, Tennessee,		23 00

NOTE.—The charge for tickets to the Alleghany Springs, Montgomery White Sulphur and the Yellow Sulphur Springs, does not include the charge from the Railroad to the Springs. Passengers for the Alleghany Springs, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Shawsville—for Montgomery White Sulphur, (1 mile distant by a branch Railroad,) take tickets to Big Tunnel and for the Yellow Sulphur, (4 miles distant,) take tickets to Christiansburg depot. Conveyances will be found at those places.

For further information apply to

E. A. GOODWIN,
Ticket Agent S. S. R. R., Petersburg.
CHARLES CAMPBELL,
Sup't Richmond and Danville, R. R., Richmond.
E. H. GILL,
Sup't V. & T. R. R., Lynchburg.
KENT, SUMMERSON & CO.,
Fincastle, Virginia.

May 20, 1856. 51—sw3m.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!

WE WOULD RESPECTFULLY INVITE THE ATtention of the public to our stock of goods, which we are now selling off AT COST,—such as

Breastpins,
Pocket-books,
Real Jet Necklaces, &c.
Also Crockery and Toys.

We shall be pleased to see our numerous friends and customers, both ladies and gentlemen, as we doubt not they will all find something to suit their various tastes.

H. MAHLER & CO.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

Sports of the Pit.

WAKE AND CHATHAM PROPOSE TO FIGHT, Nash and Warren, a Main of Twenty-one Cocks, for $500 the odd Fight, and Twenty-five Dollars a Battle, to commence the 11th of June, at Raleigh N. C. The party accepting the above challenge, will address Box 141, Raleigh, N. C., by the 28th of May.

May 12, 1856. 51—sw2w.

READ THIS.—WE OFFER FOR SALE PRIVATEly, and will give possession 1st July, a small Lot in Forestville, N. C., on which is situated an elegant Store and Ware House. The store has 1 room below and 2 above stairs, with chimney and cellar. The Ware House has 2 rooms. Everything in complete order to conduct the mercantile business, or by small alterations a comfortable residence can be made. A bargain can be had, and credit given the purchaser. JONES & CRENSHAW.

Forestville, N. C., May 1, 1856. 36—sw6t.

Johnston Male and Female Academies.

THE ANNUAL EXAMINATION OF THESE Schools will take place on the 4th, 5th, and 6th of June. On the 4th and 5th, the trustees, patrons and friends of the school are requested to attend. On the 6th, the usual address will be delivered by Prof. Charles B. Stuart, of Randolph Macon College, Va.; and the public generally are respectfully invited. By order of the Trustees.

May 9, 1856. 49—sw3t.

FOR SALE.—THE HOUSE AND LOT ON HILLSboro' Street, belonging to the R. & G. R. R. Co., recently occupied by Rev. Dr. Mason. For terms, &c., apply to R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.

May 16, 1856. 51—swtf.

VERMECILLI, OF EXTRA QUALITY, IN STORE and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

May 9, 1856. 49—

NURSE WANTED.—A GOOD TRUSTY WOMAN, and one accustomed to the management of children. Apply at this office.

April 25, 1856. 45—3tpd.

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WISHES TO sell 1000 acres of land, in Johnston County, near Leachburg. There will be a credit given of one, two, and three years, purchaser giving bond with good security.

A. J. LEACH.

Leachburg, April 28, 1856. 46—swtf.

COD LIVER OIL.—A FRESH SUPPLY OF Rushtons' and Simes' in store.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

STRAYED OR STOLEN, FROM THE SUBscribers, on the 15th of April, a pair of mules, one a dark bay mule, approaching to brown, the other a very deep iron gray. Both small, are in very good order, and show the marks of harness very plainly upon their sides. The bay is rather slenderly put up; the iron gray very compactly built. When last heard from they were a few miles west of this place, and we suppose are making their way westward. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will take them up and confine them so that we can get them. Address us at Rocky Mount, Edgecombe C., N. C.

WESTON & TILLERY.

May 2, 1856. 47—sw.

. Warrenton News copy 4 weeks.

TO CONTRACTORS.

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD OFFICE,
RALEIGH, May 1st, 1856.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFfice until the first day of June, for the rebuilding of the Bridge over the Roanoke, at Gaston, according to the plans of the Engineer, which can be seen on application at this office. The Bridge is between 1000 and 1200 feet long, and all the materials will be furnished by the Company.—Proposals will state the charge per lineal foot for the workmanship alone.

Proposals will be received at the same time, for taking down and relaying one of the Piers under said bridge, and also for coping all the piers.

R. A. HAMILTON, Pres't.
47—swtJ1.

☞ Raleigh Register, Petersburg Intelligencer, National Intelligencer, Norfolk Herald, and Salisbury Banner, copy twice a week till 1st of June.

NEW VOLUMES OF THE FOUR GREAT BRITISH REVIEWS, namely,

EDINBURGH, NORTH BRITISH, WESTMINSTER, AND LONDON QUARTERLIES, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE, (MONTHLY,)

Commenced with North British for November, 1855, and the other Reviews and Blackwood for January, 1856.

Terms of Subscription.—Any one Review or Blackwood, $3 a year. Blackwood and one Review—or any two Reviews, $5. The four Reviews and Blackwood, $10. Four copies to one address, $30.

Postage (which should be paid quarterly in advance) on the four Reviews and Blackwood to any Post Office in the United States, only 80 cents a year: namely, 14 cents a year on each Review, and 24 cents a year on Blackwood.

Address, L. SCOTT & CO., Publishers,
54 Gold Street, corner of Fulton, N. Y.
42—3t.

SCHLOSS & BROTHER TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to the citizens of Raleigh, vicinity, and the public in general, that they have changed their firm by taking in as a Partner Mr. M. GRAUSMAN, who will hereafter attend on the CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHING STORE, in all its branches All orders will receive strict attention. Any garment sent for will be finished and forwarded to its destination within eight days.

All sizes of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., constantly kept up by our own original merchant tailoring establishment of Joseph Schloss & Brother, corner of Light and Mercer sts., Baltimore, Md.

We have now on hand and are constantly receiving an extensive assortment of Ready made clothing for the spring and summer,—also Hats, Boots & Shoes, and every thing in the line of gentlemen's wear, which we are selling *very cheap*, as we can afford to do, because we manufacture our own clothing and shoes. Give us a call and be convinced.

SCHLOSS, BROTHER & Co.

Raleigh, May 3, 1856. 48—tf.

SEGARS & TOBACCO—of the finest quality always on hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Raleigh, N. C., April 13th, 1856. 41—

ANOTHER SUPPLY OF SENNA FIGS, FOR costiveness, sick headache, &c. just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SPRING CLOTHING.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED OUR ENTIRE SPRING stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING and FURNISHING GOODS. Our assortment is large, embracing every variety of style, that all who call may be supplied on the most favorable terms.

In making up our goods, the most improved fashions, neatness of manufacture, durability, &c., have been observed, that none need fear getting any but the best clothes from our establishment. Call and examine.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.,
(Successor to E. L. Harding.)
Fayetteville, St.

IN THE NEW ARRANGEMENT, THE *CASH* AND *six months* system will be strictly adhered to; this will enable us to sell the better bargains, and all who make bills will be required to pay the 1st of July and 1st of January.

W. H. W.

April 16, 1856. 43—

THE LATEST SPRING STYLES.

FINE BLACK FRENCH CLOTH DRESS FROCKS.
" " " Doeskin Pants.
" Fancy Colored " "
Silk and Mars. Vests, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

FOR BUSINESS MEN.—SUITS OF CASSIMERE and Marseilles, just received.

W. H. WILLIAMS, Agt.

April 16, 1856. 43—

TO ENGINEERS.

THE AMERICAN ENGINEER'S DRAFTSMAN, and Machinist's Assistant, with numerous illustrations, by Oliver Byrne.

The Practical Draftsman, book of Industrial Design, and Machininst's and Engineer's Drawing Companion, by Wm. Johnson, with numerous illustrations.

Pocket Book for Railroads and Civil Engineers, by Oliver Byrne

Scribners Engineer's and Mechanics Companion.

A Practical Treatise on Railway Curves and locations for young Engineers, by Wm. F. Shunk

The Mechanic's Text-Book and Engineer's Practical Guide by Thos. Kett

Templetons' Engineers and Mechanics Companion

The Practical Examinator on steam and the steam engine, with instructive references relative thereto, arranged for the use of Engineers, Students and others

The Mechanical Principia, containing all the various calculations on water and steam power, and on the different kinds of Machinery used in Manufacturing, with tables showing the cost of manufacturing different styles of Cotton goods, &c., by Charles Eldridge Leonard

Mechanics for the Millwright, Machinist, Engineer, Civil Engineer, Architect, and Student, containing a clear Elementary Exposition of the principles and practice of building machines, by Frederick Overman.

For sale by HENRY D. TURNER,
N. C. Bookstore.

Raleigh, April 26, 1856. 46—

Book Binding.

JOHN H. DeCARTERET & SON.

RALEIGH, N. C.

ARE STILL CARRYING ON THE BOOK BINDING business in all its branches at the old stand over "Turner's N. C. Bookstore."

Their increased facilities will enable them to execute the binding of Periodicals, Newspapers, Music, &c., with promptness and dispatch, at New York prices.

Books sent to them fro any part of the State, with directions, will be bound in any style desired, boxed and sent back without delay. Address

JNO. H. DeCARTERET & SON,
Raleigh, N. C.

April 25, 1856. 45—tf.

LAND FOR SALE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS for sale two hundred and seventy-five acres of land, situated seven miles east from Smithfield, Johnston County, two miles from Neuse River and four from the Central Railroad. A portion of the land is cleared and fenced. It is well adapted to the cultivation of corn, oats, and the usual crops. The part uncleared is well timbered with oak and pine. The pines have never been boxed. It will be sold on the most accommodating terms. Those wishing to buy would do well to examine the Land.

Address the owner, Newton Grove, N. C.

E. A. BIZZELL.

April 25th, 1856. 44—sw6m.

New Store, New Goods, and New Prices.

THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE NOW RECEIVING, AT their new Store at DURHAM'S STATION, N. C. Railroad, their stock of

Spring and Summer Goods,

consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Crockery, Tin ware, Hats, Bonnets, Shoes, Boots, Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs, &c. &c., all of which they will sell low for cash, or country trade, such as Corn, Wheat, Flour, Flax Seed, Raw Hides, Bees-wax, Tallow, old Iron, good heart Shingles, fat Poultry of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, cotton and linen Rags, tow and cotton Cloth, Seed Cotton, new Feathers, Bacon, Lard, fat Beef Cattle, &c. &c., Their motto is, quick sales and small profits. Come and see.

GUESS & NICHOLLS.

April 21, 1856. 45—sw4w.

Opposite the Masonic Lodge.

MAY BE FOUND COFFEE, SUGAR, ADMANTINE and Tallow Candles, Nails of all sizes for common use, Crockery and tin ware, of all sizes and shapes, snuff and Tobacco and Cigars, Meal and Flour, Corn and Peas, and Shoes, and a small assortment of Dry Goods, and Candies, and many other things commonly found in a grocery; all of which will be sold Cheap for cash or Country Produce; for which the highest market prices will be paid.

W. W. WOODEL.

April 23, 1856. 45—.

KEEP THE PIANO AND MONEY TOO.—If you are undecided where you can get the cheapest and best Pianos, just postpone the matter until you can take one of E. P. Nash's on trial. You can retain the money until the Piano has given satisfaction.

He is willing to give bond and security to furnish you with a superior Instrument at a low price.

Orders especially entrusted to our selection always receive particular care.

E. P. NASH, Piano Forte Dealer,
33, Sycamore, corner of Bank street,
Petersburg, Va.

April 9, 1856. 42—

DRS. GILBERT & KENNEDY,

Treat Cancers, Tumors, Ulcers, &c.,

WITHOUT SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

Office 146 Broadway, cor. Astor Place, N. Y.

CERTIFICATES FROM

Ex-Gov. T. M. TUCKER,	Hon. T. BUTLER KING,
Judge F. W. HULING,	Gen. NARCISSO LOPEZ,
Capt. ISAIAH SELLERS,	Capt. WM. LEATHERS,
A. L. BALDWIN, M. D., of Winchester, Va.	W. P. ALLISON, M. D., of Lynchburg, Va.
Judge ALEX. WALKER,	Col. MAUNSEL WHITE,
THOS. E. BOND, M. D.,	J. L. PEACOCKE, M. D.

PERMISSION TO REFER TO

Ex-Gov. JAS. C. JONES, Hon. FRED. P. STANTON,
B. F. PALMER, Inventor of Palmer's Artificial Leg.
FRANCIS GRICE, Naval Constructor Navy Yard, Phila.
Proprietors of the Girard House, Philadelphia.

☞ Send for a pamphlet.

May 10, 1856. 50—sw10t.

PROSPECTUS OF "THE WESTERN SENTINEL,"

A DEMOCRATIC AND FAMILY JOURNAL.

SOLICITED BY MANY CITIZENS OF FORSYTH and surrounding Counties, the undersigned proposes to publish, in the town of Winston, North Carolina, a Weekly Newspaper under the above title

The increasing public interests of our section, and of Western Carolina generally; the enlarged appreciation of the reading public; and the demand for a local journal at the seat of our County government, seem to favor the establishment at Winston of a journal of the character proposed.

The "SENTINEL" will be devoted to Morality, Pure Literature, Republican Principles, General Intelligence, and all the interests of the people. It will be the aim of the publisher to render it a repository of pleasing and profitable reading, a faithful record of events, and an agreeable companion to the Home Circle.

In matters of public policy, both National and State, it will yield an unwavering support to Democratic measures, and a zealous advocacy of the Democratic cause; sustaining to the height of its ability the principles of the Baltimore Democratic platform of 1852, as agreed upon by the Party, and sanctioned by a large majority of the American People.

Against the recently organized "Know Nothing," or "Native American" movement, the *Sentinel* will take decided and unequivocal ground; regarding the creation of a religious test as qualification for public office, at variance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution, opposed to every principle of Republicanism, and worthy only the ignorance and intolerance of a darker age. Acting from a firm conviction that honesty, capability, and fidelity to the Constitution, (aside from political principle,) are sufficient requisites in candidates for office under a Republican form of government, we shall oppose any organization, whether secret or open, that seeks to create a barrier between the native and adopted citizen, or to deprive either of the rights and privileges enjoyed under the Constitution and Laws, as they stand. In short, our position and sentiment upon this subject will be: PRINCIPLES—not birth-place; MEASURES—not men.

The paper will be devotedly attached to the Union of the States, while maintaining a jealous guardianship of their individual rights: advocating as the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the Union, a strict and faithful adherence, under all circumstances, to the Federal Constitution.

With the increased mail facilities afforded by the completion of the North Carolina Railroad, and the advantages of a daily arrival, the *Sentinel* will contain the latest and most reliable intelligence.

Especial care and attention will be bestowed upon the Editorial Department; and with the assistance of intelligent correspondents, it is hoped that the original portion of the publication may form a pleasing and attractive feature.

While the tone of the "Sentinel" upon all subjects, will be fearless and independen , its columns will be entirely free from the low slang and billingsgate rhetoric so conspicuous in some of the political journals of the day.

The first number will be issued in the month of April next.

The "Sentinel" will be printed weekly, from new type, on a large sheet, at the price of Two Dollars per year, in advance; two dollars and a half after six months, or three dollars after the close of the subscription year. To any one procuring ten subscribers, and paying the cash in advance, the paper will be furnished one year, gratis.

F. E. BONER.

December 16, 1855. 9—

Prospectus of the "Southern Sentinel,"

A Democratic and Miscellaneous Journal, to be Published Weekly, at Wilson, N. C.

THE EXISTING CONDITION OF POLITICAL PARTIES, and of partizan strife, natually suggests the establishing of such a journal as the "SOUTHERN SENTINEL" purposes to become. The present, indeed, is a crisis in our political history, never witnessed before. The Constitution has been invaded; the laws trampled and spat upon; religious liberty assailed; ballot boxes broken and burnt; the landmarks of our political ancestry partially effaced; the wisdom derived from a time-honored experience unseated; strange and questionable men have been *pushed* into high positions; and fanaticism, unchained from its axe and its faggot piles in the North, is heard to howl among us in the South. These evils, so far as its humble abilities shall serve,

THE SOUTHERN SENTINEL

will endeavor to arrest. It will endeavor to inculcate a reverence for the laws as they exist, and for the Constitution, as it has been interpreted by the wise men of the past and by the Fathers of the Democratic faith. It will defend not only political, but RELIGIOUS liberty, and will do battle against every political heresy that may appear, whether hatched in caves or culverts, or open convention.

The SENTINEL will also, to relieve the monotony of politics, devote space to literary topics, original and selected, as well as to miscellaneous subjects, which shall include Agricultural and the latest Commercial intelligence. In brief, no efforts nor expenses will be spared to make the Sentinel one of the most useful and efficient journals in the South.

The first number of the Sentinel will be issued about the first of the next month, and sent to subscribers at the rate of $2 per annum: $2 50 at the end of six months, and $3 at the end of the year. Discount made in behalf of clubs, who shall take five, ten or more copies.

J. F. KEENAN, EDITOR.

Jan. 17, 1856. 17—

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

T. J. HAVENS HAVING ASSOCIATED WITH him Mr. M. M. MALLON, principal operator for many years of the celebrated Whitehurst premium Gallery, Baltimore, Md., and latterly of Wilmington, N. C., for the purpose of carrying on the Daguerrean and Photographic business in all its various branches, under the firm of HAVENS & MALLON; they are happy to announce to the citizens of Raleigh that they have completed arrangements with a gentleman in Philadelphia, one of the best artists in the Union, to color Photographs either in water or oil colors.

Daguerreotypes of Children taken by a new process in from 3 to 5 seconds.

T. J. HAVENS,
M. M. MALLON.

Raleigh, April 3, 1856. 40—tf.

NEW BOOKS.—ANNUAL OF SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY for 1856: a year book of facts in Science and Art.

The Onyxsc Ring, by John Sterling.
A Forest Tragedy and other Tales, by Grace Greenwood.
The Angel in the House: The Betrothal: a Poem.
Edith Hale: a Village Story, by Thrace Talmon. This work has been pronounced the most remarkable production of the day.
Tolla: a Tale of Modern Rome.
The Lost Hunter: a Tale of Early Times.
Charlemont, by Simms.
Guy Rivers: a Tale of Georgia, by Simms.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

March 24, 1856. 36—

Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

THE SUBSCRIBER BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his numerous friends and customers, that he has just received a large and well selected stock of the below named goods:

Ladies Car. Kid Cong's. Hd. Gaiters.
" Bl'k Fr. L. " " " Tipped
" Col'd " " L. L. " " "
" S. C. " " " " "
" Brown " " " Hd. " "
" Stitch'd " Bootees.
" Engh. Kid Gaiters,
" " " Bootees.
" " " Slippers,
" Car. " Th'k & Thin J. Linds.
" Mor " " "
" " Kid " " Parodies.
" " " & Mor. Slippers.
" " " " Buskins.
" Bronze " " " Slippers,
" " " " Parodies.
" " " " J. Linds.
Ladies White Kid Gaiters,
" " Cash "
" " Kid Slippers,
Misses Cur. Cid " Rosetts.
" Bl'k Mor. Hd. Bootees,
" Col'd " " "
" Bl'k Fr. L. " Gaiters,
" Col'd " "
" Kid Mor. and Gt. Bootees Th'k Soles.
" Bro. & Col'd R. R. "
Chs. Gt Welt & Mor " " "
" Ass'd. Col'd Lace Gaiters,
" " " Mor. Bootees.
" Bl'k " "
" " " Ank. Ties,
" Col'd " "
" Cash Hd. Button Gaiters.
" Pat. Lea. Strap Shoes and Pumps.

With a large assortment of Gent's Gaiters, Boots and Shoes. Also, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Satchels and Bonnet cases, with every other article usually kept in a regular Shoe Store.

All in want would do well to call and examine before buying, as I will sell cheap for cash or on six months time, to punctual dealers.

☞ THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture in his usual style, all kinds of work in his line in the most fashionable and durable manner and at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the times will afford.

LOOK FOR THE SIGN OF THE BIG BOOT.

HENRY PORTER.

Raleigh, May 9th, 1856. 50—6t.

L. P. HUNT & CO,

WILL POSITIVELY CLOSE THEIR

Second Gift Enterprise

On the 29th of May, 1856, at Louisville, Kentucky.

30,000 DOLLARS!

FOUNDED ON REAL ESTATE.

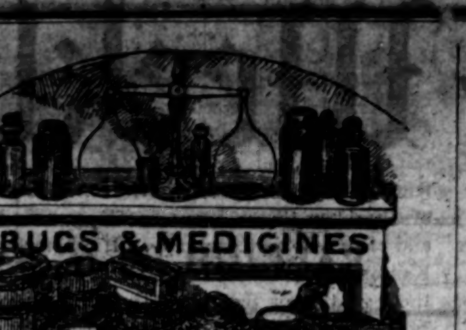
☞ Bonds given, with good security, for the payment of all prizes.

DR. J. B. WINSTON

HEREBY INFORMS THE CITIZENS OF HOLLY SPRINGS and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to calls requiring his professional services. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, and will endeavor to give satisfaction.

March 12, 1856. 32—tf.

SUPERIOR SALAD OIL.—IN PINT AND quart Bottles just to hand and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.



PERFUMERY.—A LARGE STOCK OF LUBIN'S, Glenn's, Bazin's and Wright's perfumery, such as Extracts, Pomatums, Hair Oils, Soaps, Cologne, and a great variety of Fancy articles, which will be sold very low.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

BURNING FLUID.—FIVE BBLS. FRESH AND good, just to hand at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

OILS! OILS!—500 GALLONS LINSEED, LAMP, Machine and Tanners' Oils, in store and for sale at the lowest market rates, by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SENNA FIGS.—A MOST PALATABLE AND CERtain remedy for constipation, habitual costiveness, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

POTASH.—WE ARE IN RECEIPT OF A SUPPLY of Babbits superior Potash, in six pound cans, for making soap, to which we invite the attention of all economical housekeepers.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.—A SUPPLY of this celebrated Sauce for soups, fresh fish, meats, &c., in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SUGAR HOUSE SYRUP, OF EXTRA QUALIty, may be had at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

April 9, 1856. 42—

PAINT YOUR HOUSE TOPS.—A LARGE supply of North-Carolina Black Lead, ground in Oil, superior for roof painting, in store and for sale by WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

SANDPAPER.—30 REAMS of superior Flint Sandpaper, to which we call the attention of Cabinet and Coach Makers—for sale very low by the Ream.

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

FISHING TACKLE.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF Hooks and Lines, consisting of Limerick, Trout, Kirby, Spring-snap, Sockdolager, improved gravitation Hooks, and Cotton, Linen and Grass Lines—just received at the Drug Store of WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NORTH CARolina Mutual Insurance Company, held on the 9th inst. the following persons were elected Directors and Officers for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS:

Henry D. Turner, Raleigh.
J. R. Williams, do.
T. H. Selby, do.
C. W. D. Hutchings, do.
James F. Jordan, do.
James M. Towles, do.
James E. Hoyt, Washington
Alex. Mitchell, Newbern.
Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington.
John M. Jones, Edenton.
W. W. Griffin, Elizabeth City,
F. F. Fagan, Plymouth.
W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesboro.
H. B. Williams, Charlotte.
Geo. A. Smith, Milton.
O. F. Long, Hillsboro.'
Joseph White, Anson County.
Josh. Boner, Salem,
A. T. Summy, Asheville.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY

President.
H. D. Turner, *Vice President.*
John C. Patridge, *Secretary.*
John H. Bryan, *Attorney.*
J. Hersman, *General Agent.*

John R. Williams, T. H. Selby, C. W. D. Hutchings, } *Executive Committee.*

This Company has been in successful operation over 9 years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State, (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms. Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500,000, a large portion of which is in Country risks; and its present capital is Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds, properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent. per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, *Sec'y.*

Raleigh, June 12, 1855. 58—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office, Raleigh, N. C. This Company insures the lives of individuals for one year, a term of years, or for life, on the MUTUAL PRINCIPLE, the assured for life participating in the profits of the Company. For policies granted for the whole term of life, when the premium therefor amounts to $30, a note may be given for one half the amount of the premium bearing interest at 6 per cent without guaranty.

The prompt manner in which all losses have been paid by this Company, together with the low rates of premium, present great inducements to such as are disposed to insure.

SLAVES are insured for a term of from one to five years, for two-thirds their value.

All losses are paid within 90 days after satisfactory proo is presented.

DIRECTORS.

CHARLES E. JOHNSON,	WM. W. HOLDEN,
WM. D. HAYWOOD,	WM. D. COOKE,
JAMES F. JORDAN,	R. H. BATTLE,
QUINTEN BUSBEE,	WM. H. JONES,
H. W. HUSTED,	P. F. PESCUD,
WM. H. MCKEE,	SEATON GALES.
CHARLES B. ROOT.	

OFFICERS.

DR. CHARLES E. JOHNSON, *President,*
WILLIAM D. HAYWOOD, *Vice President.*
JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary,*
WILLIAM H. JONES, *Treasurer,*
H. W. HUSTED, *Attorney,*

CHARLES E. JOHNSON, M. D., WILLIAM H. MCKEE, M. D., RICHD. B. HAYWOOD, M. D. } *Medical Board of Consultation.*

R. H. BATTLE, W. W. HOLDEN, CHARLES B. ROOT, } *Executive Committee.*

For further information, the public are referred to the pamphlets, and forms of proposal, which may be obtained at the Office of the Company, or any of its Agencies.

Communications should be addressed, (post paid,) to JOHN G. WILLIAMS, *Secretary.*

July 10, 1855. 66—

SPRING GOODS FOR 1856.

At No. 29, Cheap Place, Fayetteville Street.

(ONE DOOR ABOVE R. SMITH'S CORNER.)

I AM NOW RECEIVING MY SPRING AND SUMMER Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Bonnets, &c., &c., which I intend selling at reduced prices to punctual buyers who will pay when called on, and especially to those who buy with cash.

I deem it unnecessary to enumerate articles. My Stock is large and well assorted, and I want the money for them by the 1st of August next; and to enable me to get it, I intend selling Goods a little cheaper for CASH this season than they have been sold in this market heretofore.

Some of our newspapers are adopting the cash system at lower prices; why not some Merchant follow suit? If the rule works well in one case why no in the other? But I leave this point for wiser heads to discuss. One thing, however, I will say, and that is, I can sell Goods cheaper for cash than those who sell on 12 and 24 months time; and to test this matter, don't take my word for it, but call and try, and I think I will be able to prove it to your entire satisfaction. Everybody call and see

H. L. EVANS.

READ THIS!

ALL THOSE INDEBTED TO THE FIRM OF EVANS & COOKE, or to H. L. EVANS, must settle their notes and accounts. The subscriber cannot give longer indulgence. H. L. EVANS.

March 28, 1856. 39—8w.

NORTH-CAROLINA BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC & N. C. R. R. Co.,
NEWBERN, April 19, 1856.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE BONDS, ($500 & $1000,) can be obtained from Pulaski Cowper, Esq., who is the authorized agent of this Company for the sale of said Bonds in the City of Raleigh.

JOHN D. WHITFORD,
Prest. At. and N. C. R. R. Co.

April 29, 1856. 46—tf.

LAGER BEER! LAGER BEER!!—IF YOU wish to get a good glass of beer call at S. Karrer's establishment, corner of Wilmington and Hargett streets.

☞ Oysters, Sardines and Saussages always on band.

Raleigh, March 21, 1856. 35—

RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. Co.,
RALEIGH, March 29, 1856.

Schedule for Mail Train on and after Tuesday, the first day of April.

ON AND AFTER TUESDAY NEXT, THE MAIL Train, leaving the North-Carolina Railroad Depot, on the arrival of the Cars from the West, at 5.47, A. M. (as at present,) will stop at the Northern (or old) Depot, in this City, until 7 o'clock, allowing ample time for passengers from that Road to take breakfast at the hotels in Raleigh, to and from which they will be conveyed by the proprietors, free of charge.

Leaving at 7 o'clock, the Train will arrive at Weldon at 11.40, A. M., in full time for all Trains going North, and also for the Wilmington Train, going South. Returning—will leave Weldon at 2 P. M., after the arrival of the Petersburg, Portsmouth, and Wilmington Trains, and will reach Raleigh at 6.45, P. M.

R. A. HAMILTON, President.
35—

A PROCLAMATION,

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THOMAS BRAGG, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WHEREAS, an act was passed by the last General Assembly of this State, by a vote of three-fifths of all the members thereof, a duly certified copy of which is as follows: AN ACT to amend the Constitution of the State of North Carolina.

WHEREAS, A large number of the people are disfranchised by the freehold qualification now required of voters for members of the Senate. Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* (three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring,) That the 2nd clause of the 1st section of the 1st article of the amended Constitution, ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-five, shall be amended to read as follows: Every free white man of the age of twenty-one years, being a native or naturalized citizen of the United States, and who has been an inhabitant of the State for twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election, and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate for the district in which he resides.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed to issue his proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this act, and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the proclamation and the copy of this act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in ten newspapers of this State, at least six months before the election of members to the General Assembly.

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this 3d day of February, 1855.

SAM'L P. HILL,
Speaker of the House of Commons.
WARREN WINSLOW,
Speaker of the Senate.

State of North Carolina,
Office of the Secretary of State, }

I, William Hill, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as ratified and on file in this office.

Given under my hand this 24th day of January, 1856.

W. HILL, *Secretary of State.*

Now, therefore, in conformity to the Constitution of the State and the requirements of the aforesaid act, I do issue this my Proclamation, making known to the people of North Carolina the provisions of said act and the amendment thereby proposed to be made to the Constitution of the State, and do cause the same to be published in ten newspapers of this State six months before the election of members of the next General Assembly.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof I, Thomas Bragg, Governor of the State of North Carolina, have hereto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be hereto affixed. Done at the City of Raleigh, this the 24th day of January, A. D., 1856, and in the 80th year of our Independence.

THOS. BRAGG.

By the Governor:
PULASKI COWPER,
Private Secretary.

Raleigh, January 24, 1856. 19—6m.

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT APARTments are now ready for the reception of 40 patients, in the Asylum.

Those who have charge of the insane, and desire to place them in the institution, will apply to the Physician and Superintendent, E. C. Fisher, at Raleigh, before bringing the patient to the institution.

The Board of Directors refer to the 6th chapter, 17th section (page 86) of Revised Code, for the legal requirements necessary to be complied with, in order to ensure admission of State (or indigent) patients.

For the admission of paying patients, reference is made to 20th section of same chapter, page 88, of Revised Code.

As all State patients are required to undergo examination as to their insanity, previous to admission, such examination will be held at Raleigh, where some of the members of the Board are to be found.

The Sheriffs of the several Counties will please notice the requirements of the 14th section of the 6th chapter, in relation to their duties as connected with the law.

It is expected that apartments for a large number of patients will be finished in the course of a few weeks, as the work upon them is now being prosecuted as rapidly as circumstances will admit. Notice of their readiness will be given through the public press.

CHAS. L. HINTON,
G. W. MORDECAI,
THOS. D. HOGG,
Ex. Committee of Board of Directors.

Raleigh, March 1, 1856. 30—tf.

Life Preserving Patent Swingletree.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVING PURCHASED THE sole right to make and sell these Swingletrees, in the counties of Wake, Johnston, Chatham, Orange, Franklin, Warren and Nash, would respectfully inform the public that they will attend the Courts in the above counties with them, and will also peddle them through the country.

By this Swingletree, a hor e, or two or more horses, can be detached from a vehicle when at full speed, with perfect safety to the vehicle and those in it. It is simple and easy, so that any boy ten years old can avail himself of its use.—No such protection has ever before been invented against the dangers incident to run-away or fractious horses. Every riding vehicle ought to have one attached to it. It is a cheap, safe and certain protection against danger. It can be attached to old or new vehicles.

☞ Notice is hereby given, that any infringement on this Patent, or any imitation, or attempt to make or use by any modification, this Patent Swingletree in any of the counties above enumerated, the persons or persons so offending will be prosecuted to the full extent of the law, in the U. S. Courts at Washington.

P. P. WILLIAMS & CO.

Raleigh, Feb. 22, 1856. 27—6m.

THE LARGEST, CHEAPEST,

AND BEST READING

Weekly Paper in Virginia,

IS THE

WEEKLY EXPRESS,

ONLY TWO DOLLARS PER ANNUM, CONTAINING FORTY COLUMN READING MATTER, PRINTED ON A DOUBLE SHEET.

IT IS PUT TO PRESS AT A LATE HOUR ON FRIday, and sent off by the first mails; so that all subscribers, within two hundred and fifty miles of Petersburg, on any line of railroad, will receive the

Weekly Express on Saturday Night,

Containing the latest Telegraphic News from every section of this Country and Europe.

ITS LEADING FEATURES ARE,

American Biography, Interesting Fiction, Agricultural Matter, Arts and Sciences, Incidents of Travel, Wit and Humor, Domestic News, Sabbath Reading, Old World Matters, Choice Miscellany.

The Weekly Express will give full particulars of events that transpire in this Great Country. We can and do boast of

Our Size, our Quantity of Matter, our Best Selections, and of all that Interests the Reading World!

Subscriptions received at "The Express Office," in the Express Building, Petersburg, Va., Bank Street, between Sycamore and Market Streets, and near the Exchange and Virginia Banks, the Post Office and Merchants' Exchange.

To Postmasters and other Agents, a discount of 20 per cent. is given for all clubs of five and over; or six copies sent for ten dollars. All orders promptly attended to. Address,

ANDREW F. CRUTCHFIELD & CO.,
Bank Street, Petersburg, Va.

June 8, 1855. 57—

WHITE LEAD AND OIL.—WE OFFER FOR sale, at low rates,

10,000 pounds White Lead of various brands,
500 gallons Linseed Oil,
200 " Spts. Turpentine,
100 " Copal and Japan Varnish,
100 " Cotton Seed Oil,
500 lbs. Venetian Red,
500 " Spanish Brown,
300 " Litharge,
200 " Pa . Black,
200 " Tera de Sceina,
200 " Umber,
500 " Yellow Ochre,
100 " Vandyke Brown,

And a large stock of all the usual kinds of paint used here. Our stock is replenished from week to week to supply the demand, and our prices compare favorably with those charged in Petersburg, Norfolk and Wilmington.

PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

SPLENDID CIGARS.—50,000 CIGARS OF VARIOUS brands in store, and for sale very low at wholesale and retail.

If you want a good cigar at a small price be sure to give us a call.

PESCUD & GATLING.

CHEWING TOBACCO.—THOSE WHO ARE fond of the *weed*, and have not chewed our Tobacco, are missing a great *treat*. It is generally believed we have the best in town. Call and try a quid at

PESCUD & GATLING'S.

PERFUMERY AND SOAPS.—PESCUD & GATLING'S Drug Store is the place to get the most fragrant Perfumery and Emolient Soaps of every variety for a little money.

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBER OBTAINED ADMINISTRATION of the estate of the late Joseph B. G. Roulhac at February term, 1856, of Wake County Court, and requests all person indebted to the said intestate to make immediate settlement and payment, and requires all those having claims against the estate to present them within the time limited by law. In the absence of the subscriber Mr. Albert Simmons is authorized to make settlements. He will be found at the store lately occupied by the dec'd, where the books will be kept. The subscriber will also rent, until the 10th of November next, the front room over the store occupied by Dr. E. B. Haywood, as an Apothecary Shop, and the two rooms in the office on the north-east corner of Mrs. Roulhac's lot.

THOMAS RUFFIN, Adm'r.

Feb. 23, 1856. 27—tf.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.—THE HISTORY of Napoleon Bonaparte, by John S. C. Abbott, with maps and illustrations.

Memoir of Rev. Sydney Smith, by his daughter, Lady Holland, with a selection from his letters, edited by Mrs. Austin.

Hudson's edition of Shakespeare, vol. 8, now ready.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Sept. 13, 1855. 85—

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—WRAPPing Paper, a supply of various sizes and qualities, prices to correspond, just received from the "Raleigh Paper Mills," and for sale low by W. L. POMEROY.

P. S.—Orders will receive prompt attention.

Sept. 14, 1855. 85—

MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

CAPON SPRINGS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING BEEN SOLICITED by many southern friends to extend the present season, have determined to keep the Mountain House open for their accommodation until the 10th day of October.

The three tournaments for the season will take place on the 28th of August, the 12th and 26th of September.

The fare will be reduced five dollars per month, and two dollars per week, after the 1st of Sept.

BLAKEMORE & INGRAM.

August 19, 1855. 83—

NIXON'S HOUSE.

[FORMERLY MRS. BORDEN'S]
West Side Railroad.

Goldsborough, N. C.

This extensive and well known public Establishment has been purchased and was reopened by the Subscriber for the reception of guests on the 4th inst.

It is pleasantly and conveniently situated in the centre of business, and is directly opposite to, and WEST of the Ticket Offices, of the Wilmington and Weldon and the Centeral Railroad Companies, where the cars stop on their arrival and departure, and where FAITHFUL SERVANTS WILL BE IN WAITING to take baggage, and give such other attentions as the traveller may require.

THE HOUSE has been remodelled, repaired, and thoroughly renovated from cellar to garret, and furnished throughout with New Furniture, selected with special care, and arranged with an eye single to the comforts of the casual guest or permanent boarder.

THE TABLE

Will be richly furnished with the substantials, the dainties and delicacies of the seasons. Foreign as well as domestic markets will be rendered tributary to the constant supply, which will be served up in the best style, by orderly, obliging and well trained servants.

THE BAR

Will be a Storehouse of the best Wines and Liquors, and superintended by a gentleman of courtesy and integrity, thoroughly acquainted with his business—comprising the knowledge of what is due to the rights and comforts of the public, as well as to himself and his employer.

THE STABLES,

which are among the best in the State, have been placed in the keeping of a skillful and careful manager, who will always have under his care the best and most experienced ostlers, and it will be among the chief cares of the proprietor to see that horses of his guests be well fed and thoroughly groomed.

This entire establishment has been purchased and fitted up at an enormous expense, and it will be the pleasure, as, of course, it will be the interest of the subscriber, to render the House in every respect equal to any in the country. He therefore trusts that a generous public will renew and continue the liberal patronage heretofore extended to this House, while under the care of its former proprietress, Mrs. Borden, who gained for it a celebrity throughout the entire Union.

H. R. NIXON.

August 14, 1855. 77—1y.

NEW FIRM---TO THE PUBLIC.

BECKWITH AND CLAYTON WOULD inform their friends and the public generally that they have entered into partnership, and have on hand for the *Fall and Winter Trade*, at the old stand of I. Beckwith, opposite Lawrence's Hotel, a heavy stock of

GROCERIES,

which the following list in part comprises,

A large lot of **Coffee--Laguira, Rio and Java.**
Coffee Sugar--Crushed and Clarified, of different grades and prices.
A good lot of **Teas.**
A heavy stock of **Sole and Upper Leather.**
A large assortment of **Boots and Shoes,** among which are fine calf and kip boots, calf shoes—ladies' and gents'.
Also, a good lot of **Brogans,** for men and boys.
Candles--Adamantine and Tallow.
All kinds of **Fancy Soap.**
Shot, Powder and Caps.
Water Buckets of different kinds.
125 **Bags of Salt--Liverpool and Grn'd Allum.**
Nails of all sizes. **Cotton Yarns.**
Bacon, Lard, Flour and Meal.
A lot of splendid **Tobacco.**
Bagging and Rope.
A good lot of **Cigars**—various brands.
Also, a good lot of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are to be found **Domestics** from 4 to 5 qrs. wide, **Bleaching. Goods** for Gentlemen's wear, such as **Cassimere, Satinet, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Osnaburgs and Kerseys,** a fine lot of heavy **Blankets and Hats** suitable for negro's wear, and a great many others too tedious to mention.

☞ Our goods will be sold upon accommodating terms for CASH. Please give us a call and examine for yourselves.

Raleigh, September 26, 1855. 88—tf.

GREAT BARGAINS IN MERCHANDIZE.

In consequence of the death of Mr. Joseph B. G. Roulhac, it becomes necessary to close his Mercantile Business in this City as soon as it can be. In order to effect speedy sales, the friends of the deceased and the public are informed, that the Store will be kept open at his late stand, and that the prices will be put down, for cash, to about cost and charges upon an average. The stock, it is generally known, is excellent in quality, and was laid in on fair terms—embracing Fancy Dry Goods, Ladies Articles, Mourning Goods, Carpets, Hardware and the best Family Groceries. The business will be conducted by Mr. Albert B. Simmons, and as much as possible, will be attended to, on behalf of the family, by the subscriber,

THOMAS RUFFIN.

Raleigh, Feb. 9th, 1856. 22—tf.

Try the Piano First!

A PROPOSITION IS NOW MADE BY E. P. NASH to select PIANOS for customers, and allow them to test their qualities before paying for them. Better evidence cannot be given of the estimation in which we hold our Pianos.

We keep about 40 PIANOS of various patterns on hand to select from, which are bought exclusively for cash, from four of the largest manufacturers in New York, which were conceded at the Paris Worlds' Fair, to be the best. We have sold about fifteen hundred of them, which have given full satisfaction. E. P. NASH,

Piano forte Dealer, 33 Sycamore street, corner of Bank, Petersburg, Va.

Jan. 29, 1856. 21—

GARDEN SEED.—WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT of our stock of Garden Seeds, comprising all the most popular varieties, which we warrant fresh and genuine.

A liberal discount made to those who buy to sell again

WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD.

Feb. 11th, 1856. 33—

TO THE TURPENTINE MAKERS OF N. & S. CAROLINA.—The subscribers having taken the premium at the late State Fair upon turpentine tools, (chippers, roundshaves and hackers,) would announce to the public that they are manufacturing these tools extensively. Their workmen having been for many years engaged in the above business are unsurpassed by any in the quality and proper construction of their tools. We will deliver these tools at any points on the N. C. W & R. and W. & M. Railroads. We warrant these tools to be equal in quality and superior in adaptation for work to any Northern manufacture, and ask a liberal share of public patronage, trusting that liberal Southerners will give preference to home manufactories.

All orders addressed to us at Jerricho, N. C., will meet prompt attention.

L. & W. B. WHITFIELD.

January 9, 1855. 14—

THE SECRET ART OF CATCHING FISH WITH or without hook and line sent for 25 cents. Address box 25, Forestville, N. C.

March 17, 1856. 34—6m.

POT ASH.—1000 POUNDS POT ASH FOR SALE low by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 17, 1856. 34—

OXFORD FEMALE COLLEGE.—THE EXAMination of the young ladies of this Institution will commence on Tuesday, the 27th of May, and close the Thursday following. The Hon. John Kerr will deliver the annual address before the Literary Society.

By order of the Board,
T. T. GRANDY, Sec'y.

April 14, 1856. 42—tf.

LEWIS' PURE LEAD.—A LARGE SUPPLY Lewis' Pure Lead, just received and for sale by PESCUD & GATLING.

March 13, 1856. 33—

INSANE ASYLUM.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT FORTY ADDITIONAL PATIENTS can now be received in the Asylum.

Applications can be made to the Physician and Superintendent, EDW'D C. FISHER.

Raleigh, April 4th, 1856. 41—tf.

JAMES J. IREDELL,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Will attend to all business entrusted to him, in the Courts of this and the adjoining Counties.

Office—the one occupied by the late Hon. James Iredell.

Raleigh, June 15th, 1853. 53—tf.

Law Copartnership.

MILLER AND ROGERS,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to them.

H. W. MILLER, S. H. ROGERS.

October 23, 1854. 88—tf.